FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PACT POLITICAL COMMITTEE TO MEET IN JUNE

LD211752 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] According to an earlier agreement, the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states will hold a session in Budapest in the first half of next month.

CEMA TRADE MEETING ENDS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU222045 Sofia BTA in English 1948 GMT 22 May 86

["CMEA: Cooperation in Internal Trade" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA) -- The 18th Session of the Council of the Ministers of Internal Trade of the CMEA member countries ended in Sofia today with the signing of a protocol. The session was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. It was chaired by the Bulgarian minister of trade, Mr Khristo Khristov.

The participants in the session acquainted themselves with Bulgaria's experience in the use of computer equipment in internal trade and with the possibilities for the use of this experience in their countries. They discussed the results and the efficiency of the measures for promoting the exchange of consumer goods along internal trade lines in compliance with the recommendations of the 38th extraordinary meeting of the CMEA session and coordinated the basic trends in the further perfection of the mechanism and organization of commodity exchange. The session determined the priority spheres of multilateral cooperation and the measures for its broadening and deepening, or the perfection of the style and methods of work, for the further intensification of the branch, for the development and introduction of techno-scientific progress on a long-term planned basis.

Today, Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the leaders of the delegations attending the 18th session of the Council of the Ministers of Internal Trade of the CMEA member countries. The talks discussed a wide range of issues of multilateral cooperation in the field of internal trade ensuing from the decisions of the summit economic session of the CMEA-member countries. In this connection special attention was paid to the drafting of guidelines of the techno-scientific progress in internal trade of the CMEA member-countries up to the year 2000.

CEMA HOLDS MEETING ON OPEN COAL MINING

LD152059 Budapest MTI in English 1618 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI) -- The 46th session of the Technical-Scientific Council for Open Mining of the CMEA Standing Cooperation Committee for Coal Mining, was held in Eger on May 13-15. Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, Hungarian, GDR, and Soviet expert delegations took part in the meeting. The council surveyed the results and experiences of scientific research and made decisions to increase the efficiency of cooperation. The main trends of open mine technologies in the CMEA countries were also discussed. The council coordinated the technical-scientific cooperation work programme for 1987-1988, and agreed to replace the present technical equipment and methods of coal quality control with electronic equipment, to be developed in a joint programme. It was also agreed that the computer controlled planning and management system of open mines will be worked out jointly. The 46th session of the technical-scientific council ended with the signing of agreements and protocols, including proposals, on Thursday.

CEMA COMMISSION ON LIGHT INDUSTRY ENDS SESSION

AU162048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/5/1986 -- The proceedings of the 46th meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission on Collaboration in Light Industry were held in Bucharest over 1 May 13-16 1986.

The commission examined the stage in the fulfillment of the tasks incombent on it under the resulutions of the CMEA member countries' summit economic meeting and set ways apt to solve the questions in its sphere of activity, in keeping with the complex programme for the CMEA member countries' technical-scientific collaboration until the year 2000. Moreover, the method of work and the terms were covenanted for the attainment of the targets contained in the programme for manysided collaboration in the development and implementation of the computer-assisted design system; an analysis was made of the activity carried on by the convention on technical-scientific collaboration in connection with the manufacture of high-quality, modern types of artificial furs.

The meeting occasioned an extensive interchange of opinions on ways to step up technical-scientific progress in the light industry's sub-branches, primarily pursuing a better turning to account, with full economic efficiency, of material and power resources.

Oprea Receives Delegates

AU162047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/5/1986 -- On Friday, May 16 Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received the heads of the delegations attending the 46th meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission on Collaboration in Light Industry.

They approached aspects relating to the possibilities and ways of expanding economic and technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and the other CMEA member countries, to mutual benefit, in the interest of the cuase of socialism and peace. The wish was expressed to further boost and diversify cooperation in light industry. The interview was attended by Alexandrina Gainuse, light industry minister.

CEMA CIVIL AVIATION COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD231743 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1414 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Berlin 23 May (ADN) -- The 22d session of the CEMA permanent commission for cooperation in the field of civil aviation ended in Berlin on Friday. Delegations from all CEMA countries and the SFRY took part in the discussions.

The organization dealt with questions relating to the further improvement of cooperation in international air traffic and the efficiency of air traffic concerns. It discussed measures to further increase flight safety. A subject at the meeting was also the further expansion of the center for the joint training of flight technical and flight safety personnel involved in civil aviation from the CEMA countries in Ulyanovsk. The draft of an agreement on the mutual recognition of state licences for the engineering and technical cadres from the air traffic concerns of the CEMA countries was approved.

The meeting was held under the chairmanship of the USSR minister of civil aviation, Boris Bugayev. The CDR delegation was led by Dr Klaus Henkes, deputy transport minister and director general of Interflug.

10TH ROUND OF STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ENDS

LD232011 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1804 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Stockholm, May 23 (TANJUG) -- The neutral and nonaligned countries concluded here today, at the end of the tenth round of the Conference of Confidence-Building and Security Measures and Disarmament in Europe, that they cannot reconcile themselves to mere cosmetic improvements that which was agreed upon eleven years ago in Helsinki. This group of countries, whose spokesman today was the head of the Yugoslav delegation at the conference, Ambassador Aleksandar Bozovic, stressed that by its hitherto activities it has proved that its objective is an agreement on substantive confidence-building and security measures which will make a genuine contribution to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Vienna.

The neutral and nonaligned countries expressed the opinion that compromise solutions should be achieved by September 19, the date when the conference will adjourn because of the meeting in the Austrian capital. The absence of a readiness for concessions, the insistence on own proposals and the tactic of delay until the last moment in the hope of being able to force solutions in the last days of the conference can only have counter-productive effects, the neutral and nonaligned countries stressed in today's assessment of the tenth round of the Stockholm conference.

Polish Delegate's Comment

LD230333 Warsaw PAP in English 2325 GMT 23 May 86

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Stockholm, May 22 -- Assessing the just ending 10th session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe, head of the Polish delegation Wlodzimierz Konaraski told newsmen today that the results of the session were far below expectations. Konaraski appealed to the NATO countries to show the readiness -- similar to the one of the Warsaw Treaty's states -- to agree on compromises which are indispensable to this end.

It is also necessary to fully accumulate strength and political will to prepare a text of the final documents in time before the postponement of the conferences debates on September 19 in anticipation of the results of the CSCE meeting in Vienna. Given great efforts it could be possible to overcome the obstacles despite the lack of time, Konaraski stressed.

GDR SYNOD URGES NUCLEAR TEST BAN, ARMS CUT

LD252211 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Potsdam, 25 May (ADN) -- The synod of the Evanglical Church Union (EKU) in the GDR, meeting in Potsdam today, unanimously spoke in favor of stopping nuclear tests throughout the world, destroying nuclear and chemical weapons, reducing conventional weapons, and preventing the stationing of weapons in space.

In letters to churches in the Soviet Union and the United States, the members of the synod from five regional churches announced at the end of their 3-day deliberations in the Hoffbauer Foundation in Potsdam-Hermannswerder: "Our church views concern for peace as the foremost political task of our day." The addressed churches in the United States were asked to lobby their government to start serious negotiations about the most recent proposals of the Soviet Union.

The synod members support the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev that the nuclear age calls for new political thinking. Furthermore, they consider it important that his proposal to seriously deepen cooperation within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency should be realized as soon as possible. In the knowledge of the responsibility of Christians and churches for the protection of life, the synod members, in a unanimously adopted resolution, also welcomed the unilateral nuclear test moratorium of the Soviet Union and expressed the hope that it will become multilateral. The document says: "The plans for a 'Strategic Defense Initiative' must be stopped. The proposals of the Soviet Union of this year require a concrete answer. There is only joint security." The EKU synod, which meets every 2 years, had on its agenda the report of the council chairman, a report from the church chancellery, and a series of further topics concerned with the development of church life and the work of Christians and church in society.

GDR URGES "SPEEDY" BAN ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD241211 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0036 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] United Nations/New York, 24 May (ADN) -- The GDR on Friday at the United Nations backed the speedy conclusion of a convention banning chemical weapons. In a speech at the conclusion of the 3-week session of the UN Disarmament Commission in New York, Harry Ott, deputy foreign minister and permanent UN Representative of the GDR, stated that the start-up of production of binary weapons announced by the United States would significantly impede the negotiations on a convention. The NATO decision on binary weapons had extraordinarily negative consequences for the security of Europe and the world. In view of this, the GDR regards it as even more urgent to commence negotiations on the formation of a chemical-weapons-free zone in Central Europe.

Harry Ott underlined that this year's session of the disarmament commission had brought about certain progress in the discussion of the decisive question of nuclear and conventional disarmament. The GDR delegation furthermore welcomed the fact that a substantial debate on the question of the curbing of the arms race at sea has begun. The GDR would in future continue to use, together with all forces of reason and realism, every chance, no matter how small, to counteract the tendency toward the constant increase in the danger of war.

POLAND PRESENTS STANCE ON SCIENCE CONTACTS

LD192052 Warsaw PAP in English 1950 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Bern, May 19: A member of the Polish delegation to the meeting of experts from 35 CSCE states discussing interpersonal contacts presented here today Poland's stance on international contacts in science and education. He said Poland backed the proposal put forward in Bern by socialist states on cooperation of youth movements and schools which spoke of the need to conclude and implement agreements on programmes of international contacts, including foreign language teaching programmes. He also drew attention to the need for direct contacts among UNESCO-associated high schools.

Poland also supports the socialist countries' proposal of developing contacts among universities and other higher schools, he said. We have already stressed many a time that restrictions in the development of contacts among scientists and scholars ran counter to the best-perceived interests of the whole humanity. The attempts to limit those contacts that regrettably are taking place are justified by various reasons. Strictly economic problems may and must be solved in tune with appropriate agreements on intellectual property, but we cannot tolerate political barriers that would stand in the way of scientific contacts, he added.

LEADERS ATTEND 24 MAY DEMONSTRATION IN SOFIA

AU241429 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0655 GMT on 24 May begins a live broadcast from Sofia's 9 September Square of the festive parade and rally by students, schoolchildren, and youth of Sofia to mark 24 May -- the Day of Slavonic Letters and Education and Culture.

Reporter Chavdar Stefanov first sets the scene for the annual celebration. He describes the changing of the guard in front of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum. At 0700 GMT "the party and state leaders walk into the tribune of the mausoleum led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and followed by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filopov, Dorbri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, Kiril Zarev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov."

As a trumpet fanfare is heard, Stefanov describes how "leaders of public, political, and mass organizations, and of creative unions, well-known Bulgarian creative figures, diplomats, and state figures have taken their places on the tribune. Stefanov then describes the start of the proceedings in the square, which commence with a performance by a choir and orchestra. The live relay ends at approximately 0705 GMT.

LEADERS ATTEND TU CENTRAL COUNCIL PLENUM

AU261826 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpt] On 26 May in Sofia the 11th plenum of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council took place. It was attended by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Petur Dyulgerov; Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council; and Ibrahim Zakaria, general secretary of the WFTU. The plenum discussion related to the new labor code and the tasks of the Bulgarian Trade Union.

KUBADINSKI SPEAKS AT FATHERLAND FRONT SESSION

AU111007 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 86 p 2

[Report on speech delivered by Pencho Kubandinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, at a session of the Fatherland Front National Council, held at the National Assembly Hall in Sofia, 23 April]

[Excerpts] In this year, 1986, which is filled with important events, another date of great significance for our country's development and for the development of all our people is approaching. On 8 June 1986, general elections to the National Assembly will be held, elections for people's councils, mayors, councillors, and jurors in the okrug, and rayon courts of justice. Under the conditions of socialism, elections have always exerted a great political and ideological impact upon the life of our society. The great importance of the present elections, however, is determined by the fact that they are taking place at a turning point of our country's development, and at the same time -- under the circumstances of a complicated international situation, under the circumstances of an intense struggle for the preservation of peace in the world.

Under the present circumstances of the international situation, mankind, for the first time in its long history, is facing problems of fateful importance -- not only the problems of how to live in the future, but above all things -- the problem of survival. In the era of nuclear danger the interest of all mankind increasingly demands that a constructive and creative cooperation should be established among all states and peoples of our planet for the preservation of peace.

Imperialist forces, and U.S. imperialism first of all, stubbornly and violently resist social progress, strive to stop the advance of history. In these efforts the United States and NATO's aggressive circles are unleashing the arms race and are trying to disrupt the military-strategic balance of forces, to dictate their own conditions to the Soviet Union and to the other socialist countries, as well as to all those states which conduct an independent policy.

The subversive activities of American imperialism against the heroic country of Nicaragua and its Sandinist government are becoming increasingly insolent. This is complemented by a new manifestation of this adventurous policy, namely by the barbaric attack of the United States against free and independent Libya. This represents an unprecedented and overt act of state terrorism, a new, criminal act, which seriously threatens the peoples' peace and security.

The aggressive plans on "star wars" involving the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, which is destined to ensure the possibility for the United States to carry out a first, unpunished nuclear strike, are particularly ominous.

In being aware of their great responsibility for the future of mankind, the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, counter the imperialist policy of tension with their own strategy of detente, good-neighborly relations, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence between the two social systems.

In the International Year of Peace the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact members are adopting a global peace offensive, aimed at the consolidation of security in Europe and the world, aimed at the elimination of nuclear threat. A brilliant confirmation of the unrelenting striving of the socialist countries for peace are the impressive initiativies of the Soviet side, contained in Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals submitted on 15 January 1986 and in the other, subsequent proposals -- aimed at the construction of a world without wars and weapons.

With exceptional foresight and a profound analysis of the situation, the 27th CPSU Congress gave a scientifically based answer to the processes, taking place in the world. It demonstrated once more the peaceloving spirit of the Soviet state, whose strategic trend is devoted to the struggle against nuclear danger, to the struggle for disarmament, and to the preservation of peace.

From the rostrum of the 13th BCP Congress the full support of the Bulgarian Communists and of the entire Bulgarian people was once more strongly voiced in support of the consistent, peaceloving, Soviet policy. Our country directly links the unshakable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, the fact that the People's Republic of Bulgaria belongs to the united family of the socialist community of peoples to Soviet policy in successes in completing the construction of a developed socialist society, the speaker declared.

The BCP and our state have devoted and still devote great attention to our policy on the Balkan peninsula. Our country is the initiator of the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, and together with Romania -- of the Balkans' transformation into a zone, free of chemical weapons.

This active policy of peace and good neighborliness constantly enhances the international prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The unity and cohesion of the socialist community member-countries even more increase the opportunity to successfully overcome difficulties in international relations. this unity, together with the creation of an optimally wide front of the peaceloving forces, represents a guarantee for the preservation of world peace.

FATHERLAND FRONT NATIONAL COUNCIL ISSUES DECISION

AU111006 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 86 p 1

["Decision of the Fatherland Front National Council" adopted at the session of the Fatherland Front National Council, held at the Sofia National Assembly Hall, 23 April]

[Text] The elections to the Ninth National Assembly scheduled for 8 June 1986 for people's councils, mayors, people's councillors in the mayors' offices, and jurors in the okrug and rayon courts of justice are of great political and ideological significance for our entire people, as well as for our country's development. These elections express in the most impressive manner the realities and the strength of socialist democracy and of the people's self-government. These elections will take place in an atmosphere of nationwide labor upsurge, and social activities aimed at the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress, and devoted to an active struggle for the preservation of universal peace.

The 13th BCP Congress outlined the path for thorough changes in all sectors of life and mapped out the strategic trend for an accelerated, further construction of developed socialist society in our country, upon the basis of scientific-technical progress. The congress raised the Leninist, General April Line of the BCP to a higher level. This policy is linked to the indefatigable activities of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who is its initiator, organizer, and close leader.

The Fatherland Front National Council, expressing the will of millions of Fatherland Front members, entirely supports the decisions of the BCP Congress and adopts them as its own program of action.

The elections are prepared and will be held under the inspiring impact of the 27th CPSU Congress, which marked the beginning of great historic changes in the life of Soviet society and of contemporary mankind as a whole. This congress represents a source of confidence, hope and of the people's ardent upsurge toward peace and social progress.

The Fatherland Front National Council most resolutely denounces the militarist policy of the United States aimed at the threat of nuclear war and at attempts against the sovereignty of independent and self-governing states, as well as the new, predatory act of state terrorism against Libya.

The Bulgarian people are now living with the decisions mapped out by the 13th BCP Congress and are working for the implementation of these decisions. The Bulgarian people strive for the upsurge of thier own country and, in fraternal cooperation and friendship with the peoples of the socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, they are advancing toward the forthcoming elections with confidence and optimism.

In order to ensure an examplary preparation for the elections in accordance with the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in accordance with the Election law, and in accordance with the political goals it pursues, the Fatherland Front National Council, having listened to the report read by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, and to the statements of the representatives of political parties, social organizations, and movements, adopts the following decision:

1. The Fatherland Front National Council accepts the proposal of the leaders of political and social organizations that joint candidates on behalf of the Fatherland Front should be proposed for the forthcoming elections as candidates for the posts of National Assembly deputies, people's councillors, mayors and jurors in okrug and rayon courts of justice.

The Fatherland Front National Council accepts the list of candidates submitted by the Fatherland Front on National Assembly deputies to the Ninth National Assembly.

The National Council entrusts the Bureau of the Fatherland Front National Council with making changes in the candidates list for National Assembly deputies, if necessary, in agreement with the central leading bodies of political and social organizations.

2. The political platform of the forthcoming elections is represented by the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress for the further, accelerated development of socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution, for a better satisfaction of the comprehensive needs of the people, for the defense and consolidation of peace in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

3. The preparations and implementation of the elections is to be accomplished by the Fatherland Front under the leadership of the BCP and with the most active participation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS], as well as of the Bulgarian trade unions, the Dimitrov Komsomol, and the other social organizations, and movements.

The okrug Fatherland Front committees, in cooperation with the leadership of other socialist organizations, and movements have the task of organizing a large-scale discussion of the candidacies for National Assembly deputies at meetings with the constituents in the respective election districts, with workers collectives, in educational institutions and within the army detachments.

Great attention is to be devoted at the rallies to meetings between the registered candidates and the population, and to the necessity of accepting the constituents, assignments.

4. During the election campaign the Fatherland Front is requested to implement the closest coordination and cooperation with the other social organizations and with the people's councils.

The political and cultural-mass work is to be subjected to the greatest task which implies that every Bulgarian citizen should become closely acquainted and familiar with the essence and spirit of the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress, to the task of mobilizing the working people in implementing these decisions. The election campaign must be most closely linked to the struggle to fulfill the 1986 national economic plan. It is the duty of every citizen to introduce the achievements of scientific-technical progress in his work, to improve production quality, and to ensure a strict organization, order, and discipline in every field of work.

The National Council proposes that the mass media expand broad activity in connection with the preparation for the election and for their implementation.

The Fatherland Front National Council expresses its deep conviction and confidence that the Bulgarian constituents will transform 8 June -- election day -- into a new manifestation of the moral-political and ideological unity and cohesion of the entire people around the Leninist April line of the BCP, into a triumph of socialist people's power and people's government.

For the sake of the bright future of our socialist motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- we are calling upon all constituents to vote for the candidates of the Fatherland Front.

DOYNOV, LUKANOV RETURN FROM MOSCOW MEETINGS

AU231834 Sofia BTA in English 1538 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA) -- Mr Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council, returned from Moscow. During his five-day working visit to the Soviet Union, he held talks with Mr Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first vice-chairman of the U.S.S.R. council of Ministers, with the vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers Mr Aleksey Antonov, Mr Yuriy Maslyukov, Mr Yakov Ryabov and Mr Ivan Silayev, with a number of ministers. The visit resulted in the signing of eleven intersectoral programmes for economic and techno-scientific cooperation, specialization and team work in the field of machine building and electronics for the period up to the year 2000.

Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow where he attended the latest meeting of the permanent representatiaves of the C.M.E.A. member countries.

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES MOSCOW CITY CPSU DELEGATION

AU231451 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov received today a delegation from the Moscow City CPSU Committee, led by its secretary Iliya Pisarev, which is visiting here for the "days of Moscow" in Sofia. During the conversation, which was conducted in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, information was exchanged on certain questions concerning the further (?enrichment) of Bulgarian-Soviet relations and of the comprehensive cooperation between the capitals of the two fraternal countries. Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov acquainted the guests with the tasks which the Communists and all the workers of our country are solving in order to fulfill the instructions of the 13th BCP Congress. Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, and Vladimir Dementyev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria, took part in the meeting.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS WITH CUBA REPORTED

AU261723 Sofia BTA in English 1633 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 26 (BTA) -- Political consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Cuba were held here on May 23, 1986. The two sides to the consultations discussed the results of the regular and resumed 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the two countries, preparations for the U.N. 41st session and other matters of mutual interest.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES HONECKER ON REELECTION

AU300500 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Honecker,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I most sincerely congratulate you on the occasion of your re-election to the post of general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

I wish you good health and even greater, new successes in your highly responsible efforts devoted to the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th SED Congress, in the further construction of a developed socialist society in the GDR.

I express the firm conviction that friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal parties, countries, and peoples will continue to develop and be intensified on the basis of Marxist-Leninist and socialist internationalism, in the interest of socialism and peace throughout the world.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SED ON ANNIVERSARY

AU300539 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO BELO in Bulgarian 21 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following message to the SED Central Committee:

Dear Comrades: On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the SED, we convey to you, the communists, and all working people of the GDR most sincere congratulations and best wishes.

In responding to a historical necessity, the political and organizational unity of the German workers class was restored on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. A political force was created, capable of mobilizing the masses in the struggle for the decisive rejection of the reactionary past, for overcoming the destruction of the war and Hitler fascism for an antifascist and democratic reorganization of the whole of social life in your country, for the development and successful progress of the first German workers and peasant state.

In creatively applying the teaching of Marxist, Engels, and Lenin, in fraternal cooperation with the CPSU and the USSR, as well as with the other socialist countries, the SED organized the people in building the foundations of socialism and is confidently leading the construction of a developed socialist society today. Under SED leadership, the GDR developed as a socialist state with a highly developed economy, a prospering culture, and great international prestige, the GDR was transformed into a solid mainstay of socialism and peace. Your party's 11th congress convincingly demonstrated the SED's strong links with the people. The SED is a vanguard detachment of the international Communist and workers movement. It considerably contributes to the cohesion of this movement in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We point out with great satisfaction the fully unanimity of ivews between the BCP and the SED on questions of socialist construction, on the struggle for peace and social progress throughout the world. The traditional friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples are constantly developing on this basis and being intensified.

On the occasion of your glorious anniversary, we wish you, dear comrades, and to all communists and working people in the GDR, new and great successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress for the further construction of a developed socialist society, in your beautiful homeland, as well as in our common struggle for socialism and peace.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

AU222043 Sofia BTA in English 1917 GMT 22 May 86

["For a Prompt Harvesting of the Crops" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA) -- The question of the prompt gathering in of the harvest and the implementation of the plan for agriculture was discussed at a meeting of the Bureau of the Council of Ministers with the participation of ministers, leaders of central departments and chairmen of the county agro-industrial unions.

It was noted that this year's climatic conditions as well as the dry spell will lead to the earlier ripening of the wheat and barly and their harvest will coincide with other farm tasks brooking no delay such as the gathering in of the grass fodder, the processing of the spring crops, irrigation, etc.

In this connection the Bureau of the Council of Ministers ruled for the respective departments to create the necessary organization and to control the work with the spring crops and the timely gathering in, purchasing, storing and use of the bread and fodder grain, of the fruit, vegetables and fodder crops. Special attention was paid to the use of all possibilities for obtaining high yields from all spring crops and for the timely resowing of the planned areas with second crops. An important task is to secure a maximum utilization of the green mass by means of silaging and making hay and hay flour which will create conditions for implementing the plan for stockbreeding.

Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 on 22 May 86, in reporting the same meeting of the Bureau of the Council of Ministers, supplies the following additional information:

The need was emphasized for organizing the irrigation and watering of the agricultural crops from which the greatest effect could be obtained with the most sparing use of water from the reservoirs.

The Bureau of the Council of Ministers severely reprimanded the following chairmen of okrug agro-industrial unions: Lyunko Yankulov, of Vidin; Yordan Savov, of Kyustendil; and Tolyo Tolev, of Yambol, for unsatisfactory work in the planting out of tobacco and peppers, and also Dimitur Bilimirchev, the direactor of the "Sila" in Yambol, for nonrhytimic execution of the plan for production and deliveries of irrigation and watering equipment to installations to be commissioned.

The attention of the chairmen of the various economic trusts was drawn to the need to take all necessary measures to quickly overcome the lagging behind and for the overall fulfillment of their obligations to the agricultural organizations regarding the deliveries of machines, spare parts, packaging materials, etc. The Committee for State and People's Control was charged with the task of organizing universal and continuous control of the execution of the tasks relating to the bringing in and utilization of the harvest.

ATANASOV RECEIVES PRC ECONOMICS OFFICIAL

AU271906 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] On 27 May Comrade Georgi Atanasov received Lu Dong, chairman of China's State Economic Commission. The talk focused on Bulgaria's experience in economic management. They also discussed the possibilities of expanding economic relations between the two countries.

NEED FOR PROGRESS URGED AT VIENNA MBFR TALKS

AU231122 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 16 May 86 p 5

[Anastasiya Ivanova article: "A Businesslike Dialogue Is Necessary"]

[Text] The regular 39th round of the talks on the mutual reduction of the armed forces and weapons in central Europe, has begun in Vienna. For 12 years now the 19 participating countries have been making efforts to reach an agreement on reducing the military confrontation on the old continent. Unfortunately, so far there have been no concrete results and the talks are practically deadlocked.

This is a result of the differences in the two negotiating sides' approaches. While the socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Pact, are consistently striving for effective steps to limit arms and armed forces and or disarmament, their NATO partners are mainly looking for propaganda effects and indeed hinder the successful development of the talks. Evidence of this situation is the fact that during the last, 38th round, the socialist countries made two proposals which clearly demonstrated their willingness to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement, with reality and the interests of all interested sides being borne in mind. These proposals took under consideration many of the earlier requirements of the West, and directly appeal to begin drafting the draft agreement. Soberly noting the devlopment of the international situation, the Warsaw Pact countries propose a gradual reduction of the armed forces and their arms in stages. The implementation of these initiatives would not only help to reduce the military confrontation in the center of Europe, but would also advance the process of detente, strengthen confidence, and reduce tension in the international arena. The real position of the NATO states is fundamentally different. Not only have they not responded to the appeal for a flexible and constructive approach in solving problems, they have also assumed the radically unsuitable and ultimative position -- "All or noting at all." Their statements predominantly served the goals of propaganda, meaninglessly repeating old statements already rejected by time. It is absolutely clear that such a position does not lead to progress. If the Western partners want their words about a sincere effort to break the deadlock to sound credible, they must also demonstrate the readiness to seek further compromise solutions. Understanding this significant fact would open up the possibility of beginning a businesslike dialogue, for which the socialist countries are ready, as they have been until now. It is expected that the important initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of 18 April, related to significantly reducing all components of the ground forces and tactical aviation, as well as nuclear arms for operational-tactical purposes in the region from the Atlantic to the Urals, will add to the dynamics of the talks. If the Western countries show good will, this initiative could give a new impetus to the Vienna talks dealing with the region of central Europe.

GENERAL SECRETARY HUSAK VISITS POLAND 27 MAY

Leave for Warsaw

LD270929 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 27 May 86

[Text Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, left today at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR and chairman of the State Council, for a friendly working visit to the Polish People's Republic.

He is accompanied by deputy chairmen of the federal government; Jaromir Obzina, chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development; Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the State Planning Commission; Jaroslav Macek, head of the Secretariat of the General Secretary of the party's Central Committee; Frantisek Salda, head of the Chancellery of the president of the Republic; and Frantisek Chlad, deputy departmental head of the party's Central Committee.

Seeing off Comrade Gustav Husak at Ruzyne Airport in Prague were Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman and Frantisek Pitra, candidate Presidium member of the party's Central Committee; Mikulas Beno and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the party's Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; and Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior.

Returns to Prague

LD272344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, returned to Prague tonight from the friendly working visit of the Polish People's Republic that he carried out on the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

At Ruzyne Airport he was welcomed by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes; CPCZ Central Committee candidate Presidium members Josef Haman and Frantisek Pitra; party Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno and Jindrich Polednik; Central Committee department head Michal Stefanak; Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Vaclavik, and Federal Minister of Interior Vratislav Vajnar.

In honor of Gustav Husak, Wojciech Jaruzelski gave a dinner at which the two representatives delivered speeches. They highly praised the course of today's talks which confirmed the unity of views and the determination of both parties to continue in the intensive development of mutual relations. They pointed to the importance of regular summit meetings that bring important impetus to the development of mutual cooperation. They also emphasized that today's meeting, which is taking place in an important period for the advancement of socialist countries, will contribute to the reinforcement of traditional CSSR-Polish contacts.

Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed the firm will of the two sides to continue to reinforce CSSR-Polish friendship and alliance, deepen cooperation between the CPCZ and the PZPR, between Czechoslovakia and Poland and the people of the two fraternal countries.

Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski also expressed the conviction that a consistent fulfillment of the long-term program of scientific-technical and economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland up the year 2000 will make a significant contribution to the acceleration of socioeconomic advancement of the two countries and will be a significant contribution to the reinforcement of the unity of the socialist community and to the joint struggle of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community and to the joint struggle of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community for averting the danger of war and the reinforcement of peace.

RUDE PRAVO ON NATO CHEMICAL-WEAPONS DECISION

LD240722 Prague CTK in English 0600 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Prague May 24 (CTK) -- The NATO decision on chemical weapons "will lead to a further escalation of military tension and will deteriorate prospects for constructive arms control talks", RUDE PRAVO said on Saturday.

In a comment on Thursday's approval by the NATO Defence Planning Committee of U.S. plans to start producing binary chemical weapons, the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily said that in view of the approval being one of the conditions the U.S. Congress set for releasing funds on the production of these weapons, the Pentagon was given the green light to carry out its plans for a chemical arms build-up and for deploying these weapons in some NATO member states and close to the Czechoslovak border.

One of the motives of the initiators of the decision was obviously to block Soviet disarmament proposals and also the joint initiative of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the SED and SPD for establishing a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe.

The Brussels decision is an insult to the peaceloving public, to all who want the future world to be a world free of the threat of weapons of mass destruction, RUDE PRAVO said, and stressed that "we reject this decision and we shall do all we can for mankind to enter the third millenium free of the risk both of nuclear and chemical weapons".

WITHDRAWAL OF SRV UNITS FROM CAMBODIA VIEWED

AU271030 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 86 p 7

[Commentary by Jiri Roskot, RUDE PRAVO correspondent in Hanoi: "An Act of Goodwill"]

[Text] As was announced in Phnom Penh and Hanoi on Wednesday [21 May], additional units of Vietnamese volunteers will be withdrawn from Kampuchea in the next few days on the basis of an agreement between the Governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the SRV. This will concern Army Corps No 98, which has successfully fulfilled its internationalist duty in the border areas of southwest Kampuchea in the defense of the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

The forthcoming withdrawal of units is already the fifth of its kind since 1982. It is based on the declaration of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries of February 1983, which foresees annual withdrawals of units, taking into consideration the security situation in Kampuchea. Thousands of subversionists have been rendered harmless and deprived of large amounts of weapons and ammunition. The subsequent reinforcement of Kampuchea's western border with Thailand, from where the detachments of Khmer reaction used to undertake their incursions, has further dramatically weakened their position.

The enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are now betting on small groups of subversionists that from time to time attempt to intimidate the population at some places of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to destabilize the atmosphere of peaceful construction in the country.

The combat capability of the revolutionary Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea continues to grow. People's Kampuchea is taking further steps towards its gradual reconstruction. The people's government enjoys the support of the population. These facts establish prerequisites for the return home of additional units of Vietnamese volunteers. It is also an act of goodwill on the part of the Governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the SRV, which firmly pursue the policy of dialogue in Southeast Asia with the aim of peacefully resolving all disputed issues, establishing favorable political and economic relations between the countries of Indochina and the countries of ASEAN, and ensuring lasting peace in the region.

CRITICISM OF ARTICLE ON FORMALISM EXAMINED

AU130742 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Vojtech Vesely in the "Open Platform" column: "Against Formalism -- Under a Blanket?"]

[Excerpts] Everyone in the prty will surely agree that nothing weakens party work as palpably as formalism. This statement would be endorsed even by those who have an evident tendency toward manifestations of formalism or who at least "peacefully coexist" with them in practical life. They "fight" against formalism in words, in clamorous phrases that split the ears, but in reality they do not reduce paper-shuffling by even one report or statement. Primary organizations are supposed to "fit" their multifaceted, immensely needed political activity into these conditions. We might say that they perceive even the struggle against formalism as something to be done pro forma...

It is high time that we start taking the struggle against elements of formalism in the party's activity seriously and, above all, that we take practical steps against it. Comrade G. Husak's report at last year's 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee stated clearly: "It is not rare even in the party that we come across differences in the implementation of resolutions, tolerance of shortcomings, and expressions of formalism. It is necessary to wage a more vigorous struggle against them, to rouse the energy of party organizations and the working people in order to overcome them."

It is gratifying that there are comrades among us, Communists, who will not only underline such ideas in their notebooks to have them constantly before their eyes, but who will also ponder them and will confront these requirements with the reality they see around themselves or in their own activity. They do not hesitate when they reach the conclusion that it is necessary to speak out in the interest of improving poor work.

One of those comrades is Anton Medved, chairman of the CPSL street organization No 21 in Banska Bystrica. His article "Formalism -- Scourge of Party Work" was published by RUDE PRAVO, on its page carrying contributions to the precongress discussion. Because of its valuable stimuli, PRAVDA also reprinted the article. Its only flaw was the generalization of individual occurrences, its lack of concreteness. Anton Medved expressed doubts about the fate of all kinds of evaluation sheets, personal descriptions, and reports, which he believes are not always of practical value and do not always promote or enhance the gathering of information by party bodies and organizations or their other activities. Indeed, these findings are not flattering. But there can be no doubt that the author of the article did not invent them.

However, even less flattering is the fact that at one CPSL district conference the PRAVDA editorial office was criticized for having published this contribution. The justification for the criticism was that mistakes in our own work must be dealt with through internal party channels. Listening to this argument, we first thought that we did not hear right, but this is how it was entered even in the protocol of that session.

No one can be denied his own point of view on an issue of such urgency as the danger of formalism and the mention of combatting it. However, it is hard to picture the struggle against formalism being waged, as it were, "under a blanket." Should we follow the example of the holy church, which really, as a matter of principle, never brings to public light even the smallest amount of "dirt?" I believe, on the contrary, that the exponents of various types of formalism only fear that someone might point his finger at them in public and call them by their right name. Regrettably, it is precisely this type of specific struggle against bureaucracy and flogging of dead horses of which we are still short. But how can we make a transition to specific forms when a warning finger is raised even when a relatively vague mention, addressed to no one specific is made, of signs or the threat of formalism in party work? General references that are applicable everywhere -- and, for that very reason, nowhere -- will not help us. This is shown by practical experience.

In the political report to the 27th CPSU Congress Comrade M. Gorbachev called for riding oneself of the "habit of speaking vaguely and the fear of exposing the actual state of affairs." I think that we need not look for a better solution to the problem under discussion.

POLICE REPORTEDLY SEARCH DISSIDENT PASTOR'S HOME

AU261843 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Prague, May 26 (AFP) -- Police searched the house of dissident evangelical Pastor Jan Dus for 22 hours, confiscating several documents and personal papers, the Committee for the Defence of the Persecuted (VONS) said here Monday.

Mr. Dus is a signatory to Charter 77, the human rights document drafted by some 700 Czechoslavak intellectuals in 1977. VONS said six policemen went to his home in Neratovice in central Bohemia at 8 a.m. on May 20 and left at six o'clock the following morning having compiled an inventory of everything they took, including letters dating back several years. VONS said the research at Mr. Dus' house was the second in two months adding that police had also searched the home of his mother, Mrs. Anna Dusova.

The statement said police had begun legal proceedings against the 55-year-old self-styled pastor, who is accused of "having harmed the interests of the state abroad." According to VONS steps have been taken against Mr. Dus to punish him for writing a protest letter to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, accusing the police of forging a document insulting to the head of state in an attempt to discredit Charter 77.

IDEOLOGICAL AKTIV MEETING ON CPSU CONGRESS HELD

AU111002 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Apr 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Aktiv Meeting on the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] Bratislava -- Well-substantiated lectures of CPSU Central Committee lecturers on the significance of the 27th CPSU Congress in developing the theory and practice of building socialism resounded at yesterday's [28 April] ideological aktiv meeting in Bratislava.

The meeting organized by the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee for the party's lecturer corps. Jan Skoda, CPSL Central Committee department head, was present on the occasion. Sergey Rogachov, director of the Scientific Research Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report on the "New Edition of the CPSU Program -- the Program of a Planned and Comprehensive Improvement of Socialism and of the Fight for Peace and Social Progress." Nikolay Sonnov, secretary of the CPSU's Cheliabinsk Oblast Committee, spoke about the main tasks of ideological work in activating the human factor and in shaping the harmoniously developed and socially active personality. The aktiv meeting continued with a discussion on the topical issues of the practical realization of conclusions adopted by the summit session of Soviet Communists.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SOVIET, EAST BLOC AMBASSADORS

USSR Envoy Lomakin

LD272130 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] In the Cernin Palace in Prague today, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received Viktor Lomakin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia, and Vasiliy Svein, director of the Fourth European Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

They discussed matters connected with all-round cooperation between the two fraternal countries, and their joint activity in the international arena.

East Bloc Envoys

LD262022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] In the Cernin Palace in Prague today, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received Bulgarian Ambassador Petur Danailov, Hungarian Ambassador Cornel Panzaru, Polish Charge d'Affaires Tadeusz Rudolf, and Soviet Charge d'Affaires Igor Cherkasov.

He told them about the tasks of Czechoslovak foreign policy following the 17th CPCZ Congress, emphasizing that this policy was aimed at improving the international climate, achieving detente, stopping the arms race, and at disarmament. In a comradely talk, they went on to discuss the most important issues of the international situation, and stressed the common determination of the Warsaw Pact member-states to promote the preservation of world peace, the consolidation of international security, and increased cooperation between states.

JANAK RECEIVES SARATOV OBLAST CPSU DELEGATION

LD262302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee President and leading secretary of the West Slovak Regional CPSL Committee, received a delegation of the Saratov Oblast CPSU Committee in Bratislava today, headed by Aleksandr Khomyakov, first secretary of the Saratov Oblast Party Committee and member of the CPSU Central Committee. He told the delegation about the current tasks and prospects for the economic development of the region in the coming period.

During its stay in the West Slovak Region the delegation will visit industrial plants, agricultural enterprises, and scientific research institutes, where it will exchange experience with the working people on implementing economic and political tasks.

FRG NAVAL SHIP VIOLATES TERRITORIAL WATERS

LD271655 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 May (ADN) -- The GDR's permanent mission in the FRG has leveled a protest with the FRG authorities against the violation of GDR territorial waters by an auxiliary vessel of the FRG Federal Navy. On 25 May 1986 the tugboat Spiekeroog, number A 1452, penetrated the territorial waters of the GDR in the area to the east of the Island of Ruegen.

The FRG ship illegally penetrated up to 3.6 km into GDR territorial waters twice, between 12.15 and 17.00 [as heard]. Such actions are a violation of the norms of international law and are in contradiction of the principles of the development of interstate relations.

FISCHER HUNGARY'S VARKONYI PRESENT TOASTS

Fischer's Speech

AU200907 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 86 p 2

[Toast by Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs, at dinner for Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister for foreign affairs in the Unter Den Linden Palace in East Berlin on 13 May]

[Text] Dar Comrade Peter Varkonyi, dar Comrade Julianna, dear Hungarian comrades and friends: First I want to most cordially welcome you once again, dear Comrade Varkonyi and all your comrades. We are always pleased to be together with good friends, in particular since you represent a country with which we have been most closely allied for decades.

It is 6 months since the friendly meeting of Comrades Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar. Your visit is a welcome opportunity to note which achievements have been made since then and what has to be done in the future.

The SED and the MSZMP and our two states regard above all the unshakable militant community with the CPSU and the country of Lenin as the pledge for a further prosperous advance. The GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic are firmly anchored in the socialist community.

They fraternally fulfill their duty and take their strength from membership in the Warsaw Pact and from deepening the socialist economic integration, which will acquire a completely new quality with the implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress Until the Year 2000.

Your visit, dear Comrade Varkonyi, takes place at a time that is very eventful for the GDR. It is marked by the resutls of the 11th SED Congress. which presented a vivid, successful balance sheet on the achievements for the well-being of the people and the securing of peace since the 10th party congress. Its fundamental resolutions outline the tasks to be solved by 1990, actually by the year 2000. The idea that the increasing attraction and strength of socialism make peace more secure was a central theme of the party congress. The German worker-peasant state is serious about the responsibility resulting from the teaching of history that never again must a war emanate from German soil but only peace.

In our talks today we unfortunately had to note that in contrast to the hopes of all people the arms race is to be continued in an unabated and even accelerated way and is to be expanded into space. With the U.S. star wars program there is an increasing danger that the future of mankind will slip from the politicians' control and be given up to the functioning of automated military-technological systems. The aggression against Libya demonstrated how swiftly today a policy of purposeful confrontation can turn into a military provocation directly threatening world peace.

It is the most urgent task of the present to preserve peace through deeds of mankind and to avert above all the danger of a missile-nuclear arms war. It is easy for anyone to convince himself who is acting in this way and who lacks the political will for substantial progress in arms limitation and in the interest of improving the international situation. Therefore it is no wonder that the peace concept of the allied socialist states submitted to the world public in so many initiatives is met with the unanimous approval of peace-loving people. The grand program of the USSR to enter the third millenium free of nuclear arms, to which Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev added important new proposals from the rostrum of our party congress, is socialism's alternative to imperialism's course of war. At the same time these offers of realism and reason clearly show that the socialist states do not claim greater security than the other side but -- and this shall be known everywhere -- will not accept a lower degree of security either.

For the GDR it can be stated here once again: For us these programs are guidelines of our actions. We proceed from the fact that it is possible to return to detente in international relations if all the forces of peace, all opponents of war, unite their efforts.

It is with this goal in mind that we conduct the dialogue for peace and businesslike cooperation in our bilateral relations just as in the international organizations and at multilateral conferences. The efforts within the framework of the United Nations and the CSCE process are of particular importance in this connection.

The words of recognition spoken by the foreign guests at the 11th party congress about the continuous peace policy of our states encourage us to further advance on the path that has been taken.

Dear Comrade Varkonyi, dear-Hungarian friends: Also in the Hungarian People's Republic Karl Liebknecht's prophecy on 17 November 1912 at the Budapest peace demonstration that socialism will win over the people under the sign of happiness, peace, and freedom of all people has become reality. Today Hungary is a stable socialist state having a modern industry and an efficient agriculture and enjoying a high international esteem. With sympathy and recognition we watch the industrious work of the Hungarian working people to fulfill the demanding tasks of the 13th MSZMP Congress. We wholeheartedly wish you, dear Hungarian comrades, much success also in the future.

Our alliance is firm and permanent. It was forged in the struggles of the German and Hungarian workers class and its parties struggles that are rich in tradition. In particular the names of the two great workers leaders Ernst Thaelmann and Bela Kun, the 100th anniversaries of whose birth we will jointly commemorate this year, stand for that.

The fraternal cooperation between our parties and states also acts as a beacon for the further socialist construction of our countries. The meetings between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Janos Kadar have always provided a durable stimulus for the universal development of all our relations, and this is the case with last October's meeting too.

The Long-Term Program of Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation Until the Year 2000 signed at this meeting is of utmost importance. It contains demanding tasks aimed at increasing the efficiency of both national economies and the acceleration of scientific-technological progress. Its joint purposeful implementation will benefit our two peoples and contribute to strengthening the socialist community and increasing the international attraction of real socialism.

And now, dear comrades, I ask you to drink with me

-- To the close Marxist-Leninist fraternal alliance of our two parties and
-- To the unbreakable friendship and fruitful cooperation of both states and peoples,
-- To the well-being of their leading representatives, Comrades Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar,
-- To your health, dear Comrade Julianna Varkonyi, dear Comrade Peter Varkonyi, and to the well-being of all comrades and friends present here!

Varkonyi's Speech

AU200937 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 86 p 2

[Toast by Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister for foreign affairs, at dinner given in his honor by Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs, in the Under Den Linden Palace in East Berlin on 13 May]

[Text] Dear Comrade Minister, dear Comrade Mrs Fischer, dear comrades:

Allow me to thank you very cordially on behalf of my wife and my colleagues as well as on my own behalf for the invitation, the cordial reception, and the hospitality granted to us since our arrival.

We have come to your capital to exchange views with you on our foreign political efforts to eliminate the dangers threatening peace, to promote international detente, and to strengthen the fruitful and manifold cooperation between our countries. On the basis of our negotiations, conducted in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, I can note with pleasure and satisfaction that our views and efforts are identical on all main questions. In this way we can completely fulfill the aims of our visit.

The socialist German state has successful years behind it -- the 11th SED Congress also recently reported on that. Both the balanced development of the GDR national economy, which was also maintained under unfavorable international conditions, and the continuous improvement of the living conditions of the working people have gained recognition among your friends and respect among your adversaries. As a result of your successes and your active foreign policy in the cause of peace and international progress, your international esteem has continued to grow. With its resolutions your party congress laid down the tasks for continuing its successful path. It is our sincere wish that you and the working people of the friendly GDR will successfully fulfill the set tasks.

Dear comrades: In our country the 13th MSZMP Congress last year determined the tasks of building socialism in Hungary. We are working to implement this program which has the clear support of our people. Our efforts are aimed at increasing the dynamics in our economic affairs. To this end we are modernizing the structure of our economy and the mechanism of its management.

We guarantee the participation of the working collectives in decisionmaking, and we are strengthening the independence and responsiblity of the enterprises. We are convinced that we can fulfill our tasks through consistent and purposeful work. In our efforts we base ourselves above all on cooperation with the friendly CEMA countries -- among them the GDR.

We can note with satisfaction that the relations between our countries are reaching a high level, that they are developing in accordance with the interests of our people and are efficiently promoting the successful socialist construction work in both countries. The regular meetings between the general secretaries of the two fraternal parties, Comrade Janos Kadar and Comrade Erich Honecker, represent a stimulus for deepening our cooperation. The Program of Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation Until the year 2000 signed at the end of last year in Budapest is a stable basis for shaping our economic relations. The coordination of the national economic plans for the years 1986-90 and the long-term trade agreement ensure that there will be a continuous expansion of our goods exchange, just as in the past years. The working plan of cultural and scientific cooperation, which is also valid for the next 5 years, provides a suitable framework for the two peoples to become mutually acquainted with each other's progressive intellectural heritage and current achievements and for enriching the socialist culture in both countries. There are also good conditions for the closer development of relations in other areas of social life. I want to assure you that we on our side will do everything in the spirit of our joint principles and aims to implement the set tasks, further develop cooperation, and deepen the friendship between our peoples.

Dear comrades: Our present meeting takes place in an international situation in which the irresponsible attitude of the extreme imperialist circles endangers world peace. As the recent aggression of the United States against Libya well demonstrates they are doing everything to force back the process of international detente and eliminate its results. Thus the effects of the encouraging start of Geneva are -- temporarily -- not able to develop fully. The ever new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist community are again and again rejected by the United States and its NATO allies or are not answered in a businesslike way. Although for all realistically thinking people, and we include the soberly thinking circles of the capitalist countries, here, it is clear that the peace of our continent and all mankind can only be guaranteed through detente, disarmament, and increased trust, and through the mutally advantageous development of international cooperation.

From this point of view the statements and proposals adopted or confirmed at the 17th CPSU Congress and that have been supplemented since then by other initiatives are of a world political significance. Together with the peace-loving mankind we support the offensive work of the Soviet Union to avert the danger of war, and reduce tensions, as well as its highly significant proposals.

Together with the other Warsaw Pact states the Hungarian People's Republic is doing all it can to reduce international tension. We strengthen our cooperation with our friends, and continue the dialogue with the Western countries in order to contribute to improving the international atmosphere and to increasing trust. We actively participate in the work of the international forums. We highly assess the foreign political efforts of our friends in the GDR which go in the same direction.

We attribute great importance to the most important forum of coordinating our aims and efforts, the meetings of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. I can assure you that we will do everything we can to ensure that the forthcoming meeting in Budapest will be successful and momentous. I am convinced that the results of this significant meeting will contribute to implementing our noble and peaceful aims.

Dear Comrade Fischer, dear friends: Once again I wholeheartedly thank you for the friendly reception granted to us in your capital, which is being further and further developed and is becoming more and more beautiful. I am convinced that also our present meeting will contribute to further developing the manifold cooperation of our countries, to implementing our joint tasks and to further deepening the friendship between our peoples.

In the spirit of this thought I raise my glass

-- To the further successes of the GDR and the well-being of its people,

-- To the further strengthening of the friendship between our parties, governments, and people,

-- To the well-being of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker,

-- To the well-being of our dear hosts, Comrade Margit Fischer and Comrade Oskar Fischer, as well as to the well-being of all our friends in the GDR.

FISCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH TUNISIA'S MESTIRI

AU270731 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [8 May] Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, received Tunisian State Secretary Mahmoud Mestiri for a friendly talk.

During the exchange of views both politicians expressed their concern about the aggravated international situation. They sopke to achieve a change for the better in world affairs. The "Spirit of Geneva" must be preserved. State Secretary Mestiri agreed with Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer that the Soviet initiatives for the elimination of all nuclear arms and for disarmament are constructive steps to bring about peaceful international relations and security.

The partners in the talk agreed that aggressive actions such as those conducted against Tunisia and Libya are a means of solving problems but represent acts that cannot be justified by anything and must be condemned.

It is necessary to settle controversies and conflicts such as the Middle East conflict through peaceful means. Attempts by certain imperialist circles to use individual acts of terror as a cause to slander other states and peoples, threaten them militarily, and attack them must be resolutely rejected.

The partners in the talk praised the high level of bilateral relations achieved and reaffirmed the interest of their states in constantly further deepening them.

FISCHER ADDRESSES BANQUET FOR AFRICAN ENVOYS

LD262048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 May (ADN) -- The friendly relations between the GDR and the African states are developing on the firm basis of coinciding interests. GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer stressed in Berlin on Monday [26 May].

He was giving a banquet for the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of African states and the representatives of African liberation movements on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the founding of the OAU and the day of liberation of Africa.

The trusting cooperation for shaping a world of peace and security for all states has proven itself. Fischer expressed the conviction that this cooperation will be shaped even more closely in the future.

In his address, Oskar Fischer referred to the policy of arms build-up, confrontation, and state terrorism being continued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism and the danger of war emanating from it. He condemned the military attack on Libya and the most recent attacks on Frontline States in southern Africa.

The foreign minister recalled the GDR's tried-and-tested policy, confirmed by the 11th SED Congress, which aims at cooperation between all peace-loving forces, regardless of their social order or of political and ideological differences, in a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. In this connection, he paid tribute to the constructive initiatives of the USSR and the member-states of the Warsaw Pact of the Nonalighed Movement and the OAU, and to the growing peace movement in all parts of the world. He emphasized that ending the arms race, renouncing confrontation, and creating a comprehensive system of international security will create favorable preconditions for overcoming the serious economic problems of the African Continent.

Oskar Fischer reiterated the GDR's readiness to deepen cooperation with the African states and pecole in full accordance with the solidarity appeal by the 11th SED Congress, in order to end the aggression against Angola and the other liberated states, and for the independence of Namibia and the elimination of the apartheid system. The support for the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization will be continued.

Berhanu Jember, Ethiopia's ambassador to the GDR, expressed gratitude on behalf of the African heads of mission for the high regard given to the exertions of the African states and people in the struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress. He stated that in view of the intensification of the aggressive actions directed against its member-states, the OAU will stand even more resolutely for the elimination of apartheid and the independence of Namibia.

He stated that it is paradoxical that enormous resources are spent on the arms race, while millions of people are dying as a result of poverty and hunger. "Therefore, we are again using this forum to call -- on behalf of the millions of suffering children and old people -- on all freedom-loving and peace-loving people to take measures together to ensure that the present senseless arms build-up is ended and the resources are devoted to programs and projects which serve the well-being of mankind."

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE WITH PRC HOLDS SESSION

LD261647 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1412 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 May (ADN) -- The GDR-PRC Economic Committee today began its second session in Berlin. The delegations are led by Guenther Wyschofsky and Qin Zhongda, chairman of the two sides of the Economic Committee and ministers of chemical industry of the two countries. PRC Ambassador to the GDR Me Xusheng took part in the session.

The first day of discussions saw a detailed exchange of opinion on the economic development of the two countries and on the state and prospects of bilateral economic relations. Minister Wyschofsky explained the decisions of the 11th SED Congress on economic strategy up to the year 2000. He said the GDR is in favor of further deepening economic and technological cooperation with the PRC by making use of the opportunities available in many spheres and by giving them an increasingly long-term character.

The two ministers paid tribute to the conclusion in July 1985 of the long-term trade and tariffs agreement for 1986-90, saying that this agreement is an important foundation for the realization of further economic cooperation. Qin Zhongdo, leader of the PRC Government delegation, described the course and decisions of the fourth session of the Fourth PRC National Peoples's Congreess, [as received] dwelling in particular on the tasks for economic development in the current 5-year-plan period and on the state of reform of the economic system.

In the course of the session, the guests will also visit industrial facilites in the GDR in order to familiarize themselves with the technology, technical level, and the capabilities of the GDR economy in the spheres which are of significance for the further expansion of cooperation.

MEETING HELD ON AFGHAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU061700 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] Berlin -- On Thursday [24 April] in Berlin Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, reaffirmed the close solidarity of the GDR citizens with the people of Afghanistan in its just struggle to defend national independence and democratic achievements.

At a joint event of the committee and the Embassy of Afghanistan in the GDR on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution in the Hindu Kush, Kurt Seibt referred to the solidarity appeal of the 11th SED Congress in which the proposal of the Afghan Government for a political solution to bring about peace and security in the region are welcomed.

He recalled that since the April Revolution, 30 special planes of the Interflug airline have brought urgently needed solidarity goods to Kabul, above all medicines, educational materials, and food for children. In training cadres and in the care for wounded patriots, Afghanistan is also supported by solidarity donations from GDR citizens. Kurt Seibt expressed the certainty that the ties of friendship will further develop and deepen.

Abdul Wahid Baba Jan, ambassador of Afghanistan to the GDR, reported on the achievements made in a sacrificial struggle in the democratic reshaping and on the peaceful foreign policy of his country. He expressed thanks to the SED, the Government and all the people of the GDR for the help and support.

At the end of the meeting the documentary film of the German film corporation "Afghanistan 1362 rpt 1362. Recollections of a Trip" was shown.

COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION HOLDS CONGRESS

Leaders Attend

LD231006 Budapest MTI in English 0837 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- As already reported, the Eleventh Congress of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) began in Budapest Friday with the participation of 910 congress delegates. In addition to the delegates over 200 invited guests attentively followed the work of the congress. Seated in the Presidium the first day were Gyorgy Lazar chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Sandor Gaspar president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), Csaba Hamori first secretary of the Central Committee of KISZ, Laszlo Marothy deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, all members of the Political Committee, Istvan Horvath secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Vkktor Mishin first secretary of the Central Committee of the All Federation Lenin Communist Youth Union of the USSR (Komsomol), Walid Masri president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and Josef Skala president of the International Union of Studebts (IUS).

Istvan Szandtner, secretary of the Central Committee of KISZ, in ;his opening address stressed that Hungarian public opinion was following the work of the congress with interest and expectations, that the success of the exchange of views could contribute to solving important tasks that society faces, and for this reason all responsible citizens were sincerely interested and involved.

Following that Csaba Hamori took the floor.

Hamori Speaks at Congress

LD231021 Budapest MTI in English 0840 GMT 23 May 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) - At the 11th Congress of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) beginning in Budapest Friday, the verbal report of the Central Committee was presented by Csaba Hamori, first secretary. Among other things, he stated:

"All the peoples of the earth are interested in attainment of a common objective, the prevention of nuclear war. The decisive majority of young people consider peace and detente to be personal causes. The peace program proposed by the USSR is the program of youth, who live with the hope that the young generation will be able to live a nuclear weapon-free world.

In discussing the tasks facing Hungarian society he stressed, "Our own development and the changes in the world economy both require new replies. We want the years to come to be ones of livening up. The 13th congress of our party marked this as the target of economic development and this is what was set down in the Seventh Five Year Plan, too. We must devote all of our energy to finding a solution to our problems that is valid on long term. Our tasks are grouped into a complex, highly demanding system of objectives: to liven up the economy, further improve upon relations of equilibrium, to tangibly raise living standards, and to do all this with a moderate inflation rate and full employment.

Csaba Hamori, following an analysis of certain damaging phenomena which can be found among the youth, i.e. alcohol, and of the tasks in the struggle against them, stated:

"While still students, young people must be educated to know that they are being counted on here, that their opinion counts. Society needs ambitious, prepared young people who yearn for success. It is natural that turning new and refreshing thoughts into reality requires money. But it it untenable for a lack of forints to become a constant force of rejection.

Today's working youth are the most active generation of recent decades, he stressed. According to statistics, two out of every three young people take extra work since they need every forint they can learn. Opportunities for extra work should not abe restricted, but we should help so that energetic, twenty-odd year olds who are ready to act, not be turned into tired, burned out thirty or forty year olds.

He treated the issue of obtaining a home as one of the most important problems of the young people. The price of a home is vastly higher than earnings possibilities, and there are many people who do not even see a chance to get a home of their own.

"In the position of the youth organization a situation must be created in which, with a period of preliminary saving, satisfactory in size and time, people who require it should be able to get a home.

"For the young generation KISZ is an important place to meet with the ideals and values of socialism, stated Csaba Hamori, stressing: "Societal development has brought new conflicts and tension to the surface. There are a number of signs that the new phenomena of the 1980's have bewildered a part of the young people. They do not experience what they have learned about socialism in all aspects of everyday life. The socialism which evolved in the past decade has become re-valuated. Restratifications of values are always accompanied by loud debate. The task of our union is to be a sure hinterland for young people who think politically in a responsible way and seek new courses.

"KISZ is a unified political union operating as the youth organization of the party. The union is a link between the party and the youth. It relays the policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, it interprets its aspirations among the youth, and at the same time exposes the features and problems characteristic of the young generation.

In past years there has been a great deal of debate on the work of our youth union. There are many who have criticized us, from many aspects, often justly. I am convinced that a one-sided self-criticism would not be a worthy manner of evaluating the past five years either, though. Our work has yielded many lasting if not always spectacular results. KISZ members have always been ready to sacrifice in building the country, and this is just as true for today.

"In the past five years the internal life of our union has become more democratic. We are endeavouring to have all preparation for decision take place with the broadest possible participation on the part of the members, and for decision-making itself to receive a greater publicity.

At the same time, among certain strata of the youth they are unable to strengthen their influence, while in many places they cannot even maintain it. The fact that membership continued to rise in the past five years is only an apparent conradiction. Unfortunately, at the same time the high moral and political requirements proclaimed by KISZ appeared to less of an extent in everyday practice. This disrupted balance must be restored as quickly as possible. Where the high level of organizaton is not accompanied by a proportionate political prestige, there, in the future KISZ will be unable to fulfill its calling.

The practice characteristic of today must be terminated and we must set up a new system of requirements for members. It must demand commitment from all and set up objectives that put us to the test.

Speaking on the aspirations of KISZ to rejuvinate itself, Csaba Hamori stated that they have been accompanied by lively political debate over past months. "The most heated debate concerned the issue of an age limit on admittance. There were some people who interpreted this to mean that KISZ, it is said, wanted to get rid of its older members. We openly and sincerely declare the KISZ needs its over-thirty members. The experience of the older generation in public life and their work in the organization is valuable for the union. But the age limit on admission also raises a demand: It forces everyone to make a decision before the age of 26 - does he/she want to be a KISZ member or not, does he/she accept our requirements and objectives or not.

Then Csaba Hamori stipulated: "It continues to be essential for KISZ to take a share in production and economic projects and therefore our work and actions must be organized so that the KISZ members receive clear, understandable tasks that mobilize them to action. The acceleration of the economy, the advance of reform processes, realization of the objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan are to the interests of the youth.

In an analysis of life in the movement for young people of various ages and occupations, Csaba Hamori pointed out: "The greatest changes in the methods and forms of activity have to be made among students in secondary school. Today, membership in KISZ does not mean much to the majority of the students. Our objective is to create a student movement in the schools, which a stronger profiled KISZ that raises higher level requirements, would give an impetus to. Activity in the KISZ organs must be aimed principally at giving a form that is a positive experience, for the young people to meet with politics and the objectives of our party in this way.

In most of the universities and colleges the prestige and influence of KISZ has declined in past years. The union should continue to be the sole political youth organization of the students and young teachers. It should become the dominant but not the exclusive factor in the youth movement. Alongside it there should be other organizational opportunities for university and college youth. Organizationally independent professional and cultural circles, clubs and associations structured on the principle of self-government are required. Our objective is clear: We must win over the intellectuals of the future for socialism and the policy of the party.

Nemeth Addresses Session

LD231531 Budapest MTI in English 1356 GMT 23 May 86

[All quotations as received]

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, addressed the congress of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ) Friday in Budapest. He pointed out:

"Our party highly appreciates the commitment of the membership, activists and officials of the youth union, and their acceptance of reponsibility in work, learning and military service. The communist youth union has worked successfully even under the more difficult relations of the accounting period. It has participated in shaping and carrying out policy and taken its share of the building work, and the spread of socialist ideas.

It represented and safeguarded the interests of young people, and assisted in their social adaptation. It solved the tasks facing it of assuring party membership replacement.

"The party's youth organization fulfills its mission. At the same time there is just criticism that its political influence, activity and the standard of its work does not come up to requirements in many areas, and that its attraction has weakened. The demand to improve work, which was powerfully apparent at the conferences prior to the congress, is expressed in the proposals and is in concert with the party's efforts."

Following Karoly Nemeth said that over the past years the Hungarian people have progressed in the building of socialist society even amidst the difficult conditions. "Thanks to the understanding, political support and steadfastness of the people, we have safeguarded our historical achievements, and the stability of the country. There is security of existance in Hungary, and in spite of the problems, living conditions stand comparison with the conditions of countries of similar economic development."

"Implementation of the social programme defined at the party's 13th congress is inconceivable without the initiating, active participation of young people. It is our conviction that the planned intensification of economic development and the steady raising of the living standard, which has to be based on quicker technical progress, more organized and efficient work, expresses the interests of young people, and meets with the efforts and support of the majority of the age group.

"We face a task requiring further efforts -- we have to provide impetus to economic building work and, as the development of the national economy slowed down last year, implementation of the congress programme is progressing slower than possible. Doubtless there are causes for this which we can only slightly influence or not at all. The most important reason, however, is the shortcomings of our work, and the weaknesses of management and implementation, and in its inconsistencies", said Karoly Nemeth.

"If we wish to achieve a change in the living and working conditions then strict self-examination has to take place everywhere, order and organization have to be strengthened, production and the quality of services improved, and the standard of work raised. This necessitates the development of public opinion and an interest system in which discipline and good work is undisputably placed first. We have to rely on the common power of a responsible political way of thinking, action and financial incentive. It is important for the communist youth union and the young communists to take a consistent stand for greater appreciation of work, knowledge and learning, and for developing a form of conduct that is based on a sense of responsibility and the serving of the community.

"The most important lesson of the period since liberation is that there is only one feasible way for the rise of our country and the prosperity of our people, including the young, and that is socialism. To successfully participate in the building of socialism is equal to serving the national interest. It is the task of the party, the KISZ organization and the entire society to prepare young people for this aim."

Speaking of international issues Karoly Nemeth pointed out: "The most important issue for us is that which is vital to all humanity, and that is the safeguarding of peace. We are on the side of peace as peace means life, and the possibility of realizing our society-building programme, development, and progress. We shall do everything in our power in its interest.

"We take a joint stand with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries on the international arena, in the interest of the peace and security of our people, the independence of our country, and the continuation of our socialist building work. Our ideals are held in common, our basic aims are identical, and the bonds of our friendship are firm. The Hungarian People's Republic makes every effort for balanced relations and reciprocally advantageous cooperation also with countries of differing social systems. We cooperate and unite with every sober-minded political force which is ready to take action for peace."

"The extreme imperialist circles would like to worsen the conditions of our peaceful construction work through forcing the armaments race, through efforts at attaining military superiority, through an ideological crusade launched against socialism, and through the restriction of economic relations. The forces interested in armaments even try to turn the Chernobyl accident to their political advantage, a clear attempt to distract attention from the Soviet peace initiatives which have elicited favourable reaction throughout the world.

"We serve the cause of peace when we support the Soviet disarmament proposals of major importance, which are in concert with our national interests. Such efforts have made it clear that the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Treaty are ready to attain superiority. However, we do not permit others to dictate or obtain superiority.

"We sincerely wish armaments to be replaced by negotiations, and to conclude agreements which create equal security for every country on a lower level of armaments, but we need the political will of the other side. To jointly guarantee world peace would be the greatest possible gift to humanity," stressed Karoly Nemeth.

Work Continues

LD241933 Budapest MTI in English 1653 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpt] Budapest, May 24 (MTI) -- The 11th congress of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) continued its work in seven sections on Saturday. 69 delegates and guests contributed to the debate on the documents submitted at the plenary sessions on Friday and Saturday.

The Presidium included Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ CC and member of the HSWP Political Committee, Janos Berecz, Istvan Horvath and Lenard Pal, secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee. Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, also attended the morning session. Laszlo Varga, president of the session, welcomed the guests and stressed that party organizations, and personally the HSWP general secretary paid attention to the state and efforts of the KISZ and the Hungarian youth in the course of preparations for the 11th congress. Young communists wish to return this attention with responsible analysis and the elaboration of a progressive programme during the congress and its disciplined implementation after the congress.

The morning plenary session was addressed by Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. He expressed his hope that KISZ - in compliance with its intention - can renew, as it is expressed in its slogan: It will be an active political organization that adapts itself to the new reality in a new way.

"The KISZ - as it was told during the debate - is not enough to carry it out alone.

It requires the assistance of the society and the party, and the re-valuation of the economic circumstances. It also demands the cooperation of the patriotic People's Front and the KISZ. In the spirit of the party's People's Front policy, the Communist Youth Union is also included in the political unity which is expressed in the national programme," said Imre Pozsgay.

The morning plenary session was also addressed by Paula Coelho, member of the Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the national leadership of the Portuguese Communist Youth. On the life of young people in Portugal, she stressed that not everybody can study nowadays, 12 years after of the victory of the April 25 revolution and throwing off the yoke of fascism.

Hamori Gives Closing Speech

LD252204 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1510 GMT 25 May 86

[Report on closing address by Csaba Hamori, first secretay of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ), and member of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the 11th KISZ Congress held in Budapest on 25 May -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] "Esteemed congress, my dear fellow delegates. The way I know you, no one envies me now. How is it possible to summarize, to sum up the debate of 3 days, the 329 contributions which I have followed, even with the intention of providing a political summary? If you reelect me, I will have to think a great deal about some of the statements. If you do not reelect me, I shall still have to think about them. [laughter]

"Nonetheless, I feel that this 3-day debate has strengthened us, that we have become stronger through it. Every participant, from the pupil learning a skilled trade to the district general practitioner, contributed with some feature to the joint profile which characterizes the Hungarian Communist Youth League, or, more modestly, the 11th congress.

"The most important joint characteristic is the readiness for action, the desire to act. As far as I am concerned, what this congress hall has said was: We are here, the sons and daughters of socialist Hungary, we have an opinion about the world, the country, the situation. We want to change and improve these. We have spoken sincerely; what is happening is important to us. We are not cogs in a machine but the active participants in a live, developing and increasingly rich public life and political sphere, and want to be so even more.

"It seems to me that a great deal of energy has accumulated in the congress delegates, energies of the type our society greatly needs. The delegates have spoken about many features of our social and economic life with a sense of responsibility and the intention to improve matters. With regard to our economic progress, our economic performance, they said: KISZ wants to see the development of a public view and practice which would provide rank and prestige for diligent and efficient work, which takes a stand against lack of discipline, negligence, carelessness.

"The KISZ members would like to work in an environment where the most valuable performance involves a greater social and material, as well as moral recognition, where creativity and initiative, the acceptance of personal material and moral responsibility and the acceptance of risk strengthen.

"KISZ members want to have a frank relationship with the party, society, and with each other. We are convinced that in our society there is more strength than that which we have been able to mobilize so far.

What we want is that the experience and circumspection of the older generations should merge better with the up-to-date knowledge and receptivity to what is new and dynamism of the young people. This is one of the sources, if not the richest source, of making our social and economic development more dynamic.

"For the Hungarian youth of the eighties socialist society is their natural life element. Our generations have not had great turning points inflicted on them by history. But we have also learned to co-exist with pressing problems, the contradictions of development. In this situation young people want a clear program and an experienced, sure leadership. In our society this leading force is the MSZMP.

"In the course of the preparations for the congress, and also during our congress, we were aware of the attention of the party. KISZ enjoys the party's confidence. I would like to express my thanks for this."

Csaba Hamori continued with these words, I quote: You can not give to young people as a gift, either the past or the image of the future, either socialist idea or socialist democracy; the most that can be done is to create conditions, circumstances, in which they will be able to take possession of all this more easily.

Speaking about the debate, he stressed four important elements: The strengthening of the political nature of KISZ; the importance of strata work; the special attention to be devoted to the younger age groups; and finally the more flexible relations within the league. Csaba Hamori listed, item by item, all the things needed for strengthening KISZ's political nature. He highlighted as the most important the following:

"And what else is needed? Perhaps this is the most important for the strengthening of the political nature. It requires courage. Courage, because it means the acceptance of conflicts; it means a clash, which is uncomfortable, too, where one may lose. And one must fight, not against authority -- about which we have also heard speeches -- but against false authority. Not against institutions in general, but against the institutions' faults, in a given case, their inertia. An active, constructive approach is needed, one that not only says no, but which argues through action, as for example we argued in the case of environmental protection and elsewhere as well.

"Esteemed comrades, in the 3 days of the congress several speakers made use of the analogy of sailing. Well, many of you know that I am an old aquarian and I have fallen into the Danube many times. But you were right to compare our work, our progress, to a boat, since navigation is necessary, as people used to say in the old days. If I feel that we are navigating on new waters; I feel we have oceans of work to do; that our sails are filled with great forces; and now it seems as though we have set our sails with a following wind. How many of us are there for this? You remember the report of the Mandate Examining Committee: Andris Rakoczi reported, with already graying hair, there were 889 of us then. You remember Janos Nagy, trainee skilled worker; he spoke with the strength of conviction and fine words about student life. He said, here in the speaker's charm, that there are two people in his place: himself and optimism. Well, then, how many of us does that make altogether? [laughter] Counting like this -- and I hope that we do not have to include the guests -- there are very many of us KISZ members in this room if we count like this. Let us take with us the critical, fresh, active will of our congress in the building of socialist Hungary. Let us win more and more young people over to the ideas of socialism. Thank you for your attention." [applause]

Resolution Adopted

LD251933 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI) -- The 11th congress of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) ended in Budapest on Sunday. The congress adopted a resolution on the coming targets of the union. The delegates elected the leading bodies of the union and re-elected KISZ CC First Secretary Csaba Hamori.

The presidium of the Sunday's plenary session including Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee and member of the HSWP Political Committee, Janos Beracz and Istvan Horvath, secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee, Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, Walid Masri, president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and Josef Skala, president of the International Students' Federation.

In his address Malvin Palacios, member of the June 19 Sandinista Youth Union of Nicaragua, stated: "The Nicaraguan people is ready to continue to fight against the aggression of the American imperialism to the final victory of peace." He stressed that Nicaragua does not want war and made several peace proposals to the USA but all were rejected. Nicaragua supports the efforts of the Contadora Group to re-establish peace.

"Nicaragua declares war to any type of imperialism. The Sandinistas express solidarity with every nation that fights for freedom, national independence and the protection of revolutionay achievements. They support the efforts of the peoples of the world to eliminate the danger of nuclear war."

In his address Peter Emod, secretary of the KISZ CC and president of the session, stated that Hungarian young people follow with sincere respect and solidarity the resolute struggle of the Nicaraguan people and youth to protect the country's independence and the achievements of the Sandinista revolutuon against imperialist intervention and counter-revolutionary forces. Therefore, he proposed the congress on behalf of the KISZ Central Committee to launch a solidarity action to build an agricultural technical school in Nicaragua as a present of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union.

The resolutuon of the KISZ 11th congress stresses among other things: "The Hungarian Communist Youth Union is the youth organization of the HSWP and it is a united political mass organization of Hungarian young people.

"Out age demands more conscious political work and methods. This challenge requires the renewal of the youth union's activity. We have to take part in the formation of social processes concerning the youth, therefore we have to streamline our programme work forms and organizational system. The social building programme adopted by the 13th HSWP Congress provides the basis of our work.

"KISZ is a united political organization of the youth but it does not intend to be the sole youth organization. We initiate that state and social organization and movements develop new forms of work for young people.

"KISZ takes part in the construction of socialism, the development of the country's values, and the protection and improvement of historical achievements. We are convinced that only socialism can provide prospects for the nation.

"We hold it necessary to increase requirements against young people, and provide more chance to prove and utilize their knowledge. We take a stand for the attitude that is based on the respect of work and knowledge, responsibility and the service of the community.

"We contribute to the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress. We further extend our cooperation with the youth organizations of the Soviet Union and the other Socialist countries. We develop our relations with the progressive youth organizations of the developing and capitalist countries, and every organization and movement that pursues realistic policy. We continue to take an active part in the work of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Students' Federation."

Hamori Reelected

LD252148 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1510 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] The 11th KISZ Congress as all similar forums, finally made decisions on personnel issues at a chosen session. The new feature of the 1986 congress election is that only one third of the new 105-member Central Committee was elected today. One third of the body were already delegated to the congress as Central Committee members by the county delegate sessions. The second third of the new Central Committee members were elected at yesterday's section sessions. The full membership was completed at today's closed session, where the 17-member Executive Committee was also elected.

The congress reelected Csaba Hamori, MSZMP Politburo member as first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee.

The members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee are: Vilmos Cserveny; Laszlo Domonkos; Peter Emoed; Lajos Gubcsi; Csaba Hamori; Peter Kiss; Imre Nagy; Ivan Szandtner; Sandor Szoradi; Laszlo Varga; and Laszlo Varga-Sabjan.

The chairman of the Central Auditing Committee is once again Dr Antal Pongracz.

With this the KISZ Congress essentially came to a close.

Hamori Interviewed

LD252214 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 25 May 86

[Interview with Csaba Hamori, reelected first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not specified; from the "This Week" program -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Was the 1986 KISZ congress successful?

[Hamori] Yes, it was unequivocally successful. I concluded the introductory, supplementary report with the appeal that our congress should be characterized by a creative and path-seeking satisfaction. Well, it was characterized by this, not because I had said that, but throughout it was of a creative and path-seeking nature. We received a great deal of support, proposals, and supplements to the debate documents which we started to draw up 6 months ago. Now at the conclusion of the congress I can say that these have been enriched. Therefore, our program has improved thanks to the joint work.

[Reporter] What are the main directions of this program? Can they be briefly formulated?

[Hamori] Naturally. I will list them under four points. The first is that we want to strengthen the organization's political nature, its communist and political nature. The second is that we want to strengthen the work forms and practices appropriate to the various youth strata. The third is that we would like to move the center of gravity of our work, of our activity, toward the younger age groups, that is to say those in secondary schools, vocational schools, universities, and colleges, and young people starting on their careers. And finally, we would like to make our organization's inner life more flexible, more democratic. The renewal of our election system is also aimed at this.

[Reporter] Naturally, at this congress KISZ did not deal only with its own internal affairs; a great many, one might say, hard social problems and issues were also raised. Could you name some of these and say how KISZ stands with regard to their solution?

[Hamori] It is natural that social issues came up on the agenda. This is Hungarian youth today: open, enquiring, constructive. Its best forces were present here. How could our congress not have been like this? I felt that the KISZ members were making a resolute stand on the side of the better assertion of the principle of performance; they oppose every practice that weakens or falsifies this.

[Reporter] At the congress the trade unions and the People's Front, too, assured KISZ of their cooperation. When and in what way will this become daily practice?

[Hamori] This willingness to cooperate also represents the implementation of the party's youth policy. We think that this will not be realized overnight, and unfortunately not at the pace that we would like. But we have to take into account the social circumstances and conditions; our pace is probably faster. I think it will take 1 or 2 years before these concrete trade union and People's Front forms, which are to be developed in the sphere of youth, will operate and cooperate more effectively in the upbringing of young people.

[Reporter] KISZ has decided that it will turn toward the younger age groups, that is, secondary school pupils, university students and those starting careers. Does this also mean that KISZ is becoming younger too?

[Hamori] We will be able to decide this in a few years' time. This is not simply a question of age. It is much more an issue of working style and concept of working. And it would not be realistic to say now which of the congress efforts will be realized. We have hopes, intentions, willpower, then we shall see what we can realize.

[Reporter] At the KISZ congress a great deal was said about the healthy way of life, about sports. I know that the first secretary could not go running in the course of the 3 days of the congress, which we knew already in advance.

[Hamori] No, because either we were in consultation or I was racking my brains over something. The congress did not only support sports and a healthy way of life in words, in the session chamber, but the congress itself indulged in some sports, too. On the first evening, after they arrived, the delegates spent their time in the Budapest Sports Hall and as far as I know, usefully; they enjoyed themselves.

[Reporter] This was only an action, in fact, but KISZ assumes a task in teaching a healthy way of life.

[Hamori] We initiate several actions, because the youth movement cannot do without actions in this matter, either. For this to become a social movement, a fashion in the ranks of youth, even the considerable strength of KISZ is not sufficient for that. The other factors of society would have to move faster as well.

[Reporter] Finally, nearly every speaker at the congress said that things have to be renewed, there is a need for renewal, there is a need for new paths. Will KISZ be different as of tomorrow?

[Hamori] I do not think so. From tomorrow onward those who were here and those who followed the work of the congress with attention will have at their disposal somewhat more ammunition than before; they will have a somewhat bigger stock of arguments. In consequence, they will have a stronger convinction that what they are doing is useful. For KISZ to change requires many years, and above all it requires a much stronger social support.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION CONDUCTS VISIT

Received by Marjai

LD241812 Budapest MTI in English 1628 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Gao Shangquan deputy chairmen of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System of the People's Republic of China, who is currently heading an economic delegation to Hungary. During the visit to Hungary the Chinese delegation was familiarized with experiences related to the operation of the Hungarian economic management system and coceptions about its further development. At the talks the sides summed up the results of the study trip and agreed to develop continuous exchanges of experiences. Present at the meeting was Zhu Ankang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Hungary.

Meets Aczel

OW240127 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Gyorgy Aczel, Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Politburo member, briefed a Chinese investigation group about Hungary's economic reforms in a meeting today. Aczel also pointed out the lessons from Hungary's reforms that can be drawn upon by others. Reform is a complicated process and has been launched with the final aim of producing more wealth of society with the lowest possible consumption of labor and costs, he said. The Chinese group, led by Gao Shangquan, vice minister of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System, arrived in Hungary May 3 on a survey mission.

Talks With Faluveyi

LD261104 Budapest MTI in English 0950 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 26 (MTI) -- Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, held a discussion with Gao Shangquan, deputy chairman of the Chinese State Committee on the Reform and Topical Issues of the Economic Management System. Present was Zhu Ankang, Hungarian ambassador to the People's Republic of China. [as received]

URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE VIEWS FOOD CONTAMINATION

LD272304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2005 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] Here is a report on today's press conference given by government press spokesman Jerzy Urban for foreign correspondents.

A representative of the Baltimore SUN asked Urban for confirmation that some farmers are receiving compensation for losses susffered after the accident in Chernobyl.

[Begin Urban recording] Madam, you are wrong. Farmers who have a contract for their produce have a guarantee that it will be received by procurement officials at normal prices, and it was purchased at normal prices from a great majority of farmers. Specialized producers of milk and vegetables have suffered some losses. Sometimes one hears rubbish about this subject, a result of a lack of understanding of these issues. For example, Radio Free Europe spoke yesterday about thousands of liters of destroyed milk, about contaminated vegetables which the people in the country are not buying, about contaminated meat. It was again disseminating some kind of apocalyptic picture of losses. However, the reality is such that food which does not have such features as, for example, lettuce, which when not consumed cannot be used for anything and cannot be preserved, was appropriately processed or stored, and contamination disappeared in a short time. Milk is being processed into powdered milk and hard cheese, which after some waiting time are suitable for consumption.

Significant losses are connected, in fact, not with contamination, but with an exaggerated reaction to this contamination by the EEC. It seems that May losses resulting from stopping the Polish exports may reach the upper limit of what we announced as approximate figures, that is, approximately $50 million.

We are waiting for EEC decisions and expect that these restrictions will be lifted, but some of our economists already estimate possible losses this year. Even if the restructions are lifted, as of 1 June losses resulting from the fact that for some time the demand for Polish food will decrease as the effect not of government decisions but of fears of purchasers who are anxious and not informed, may in the timespan of 1 year reach $200 million. This would be a hard blow to Poland's tight balance of payments. [end recording]

Barbara Drozdz of ZYCIE WARSZAWY asked for comment on the Slawomir Siwek article "What It Is Worth to Come Back To," published in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY.

[Begin Urbgan recording] There are many articles on the topic. I comment usually on issues connected with state-church relations more in the light of events which have essential influence on these relations, such as meetings between Wojciech Jaruzelski and the primate, or sessions of joint commissions and other similar contacts.

I have read the article. Editor Siwek previously expressed other views, less encouraging to the ideal of cooperation. The article in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY expresses, therefore, a successful process of the evolution of views. I evaluate it as modest and inconsistent, but, nevertheless, a step in the right direction. I gained an impression that Editor Siwek is tackling marginal issues, as he fails to present his attitude to such fundamental platforms of accord as are proposed by the state. These are struggle for peace, struggle against social pathology, acting for the sake of intensified work, and other issues of key importance to the society. In fact, Editor Slawomir Siwek presented a package of wishes, but he failed to address the wishes of state authorities with regard to church authorities, which represent the national reasons, for instance, not to give shelter within the church to activity hostile to the state, and to not openly incite.

I regret to say that the periodicals which express the views of the episcopate or various church bodies -- and there are a great many such periodicals -- like Editor Siwek in his article, fail to find a place to express their views concerning the revisionist trends in the FRG; this is a current topic and also a matter of national importance. I am speaking about this from the impression I formed when our television screened one of the latest revisionist events in the FRG -- the one concelebrated by Mr Chupka -- one could see a shining bishop's mitre on the television screens. This ought to draw the attention of the church press and encourage some kind of reflection. Some of the concrete matters, tackled as a kind of request by Editor Siwek, are open issues which are discussed. As for my impression, I read the article with interest, but also with a feeling of great lack of fulfillment. [end recording]

Comments on Ties With FRG

LD271819 Warsaw PAP in English 1512 GMT 27 May 86

[By Stanislaw Filipczak and Janusz Zaleski]

[Text] Warsaw, May 27: At today's news conference with foreign journalists spokesman for the Polish Government Jerzy Urban commented on the issue of revisionist events held by resettlers' organizations in the FRG and answered questions concerning Polish-Austrian relations in case of Kurt Waldheim's election as president of Austria, cases of abortion among Polish women, organization of summer rest in the Mazurian Lake district, the date of dispatching the first batch of blankets to the USA and completion of investigation procedures into the case of Czeslaw Bielecki.

Poland Ready to Develop Relations With the FRG

On May 18 of this year, Urban said opening the conference, revisionist events of resettlers' organizations were held again in the Federal Republic of Germany. The "Day of Upper Silesians" held in Essen was attended by members of the Federal Government. Poland firmly rejects theses presented in Essen as contradictory to the treaty of December 7, 1970. They hit out at the very substance of the treaty and must negatively affect the atmosphere of mutual relations. They do not serve their further constructive development and hamper European cooperation.

Hubert Czaja addressed the gathering in Essen too. There is no need to comment on his extremely chauvinistic, anti-Polish declarations, Urban said. I would only like to express deep disapproval for the fact that his speech did not evoke any reaction or attempt at distancing themselves on the part of representatives of the FRG Government present at the event, Urban went on. One could expect that, especially after the latest visit of Polish foreign minister to Bonn during which the West German side declared its will to create climate favouring all-round development of our relations.

Parallel to the event in Essen a gathering of revisionist landsmanshaft of "Sudetten Germans" also took place. The gathering was attended, for the first time in 37 years, by the federal chancellor of the FRG who thus gave a symptomatic expression of political support for revisionist forces.

I wish to firmly declare once again that Poland is ready for a constructive all-round development of relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, Urban stated and added:

An indispensable condition of successful development of these relations is the full respect for the provisions of the Dec. 7, 1970 treaty, the absolute respect for the existing state border of People's Poland and other countries in Europe.

Poland's Stand on Presidential Election in Austria

The possible election of Kurt Waldheim to the post of president of Austria will not affect the state of Polish-Austrian relations, Urban declared. Poland has no knowledge of her own about the past of this politician. He has gone down in our memory as outstanding secretary general of the United Nations. Poland is going to treat every elected president of Austria with respect as a worthy partner, he added.

There is No Reason for Abortions

We had some signals in Poland that women influenced by rumours were deciding to have an abortion, Jerzy Urban stated in reply to another question. Such decisions are being made out of fear of the effects of radiation evoked by the breakdown in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. These decisions are unjustified, Urban stressed. The radiation doses do not threaten the foetus. Simultaneously Jerzy Urban said that there has been a steady downward trend in the abortion figures in Poland since 1962. Continuing the subject of the Chernobyl plant breakdown Urban stated that it is estimated that in effect of restrictions imposed on the import of Polish foodstuffs and the slump in demand for these articles on Western markets Poland is going to lose some 200 million dollars in the yearly scale.

Travel Agencies Do Not Cancel Trips to Mazurian Lake District

Jerzy Urban denied the rumours that Polish travel agencies were allegedly cancelling organized holidays in the Mazurian Lake district. He also stated that in result of psychosis fanned in the West some persons were deciding not to visit Poland which forced foreign travel agencies to cancel the earlier announced trips by groups of tourists. As some Western media quote statements by the so-called temporary coordinating commission of the underground "Solidarnosc" concerning the alleged contamination of Poland's territory and discouraging people from visiting the north-eastern regions of Poland Jerzy Urban expressed a doubt whether the commission comprised persons competent to assess problems of radioactive contamination and asked why the commission did not cancel the first of May counter-demonstrations that it organized.

More About Blankets for Homeless in the USA

The Polish Social Care Committee has already prepared the first batch of sleeping-bags and blankets destined for the homeless in the USA. If the visa formalities are completed on time the flights of planes carrying gifts to the USA are expected to take place this Thursday and Friday.

Indictment Against Czeslaw Bielecki Conveyed to Jury

Jerzy Urban told newsmen that the Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office completed the investigation against Czeslaw Bielecki and conveyed last week the act of indictment to the military court of the Warsaw Military District. The indictment charges Bielecki with "engaging in preparatory activities to overthrow by force the political system of People's Poland."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S HUSAK

Meets Jaruzelski

LD271713 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] A working meeting has taken place in Warsaw between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. The two countries' highest representatives exchanged information about the CPCZ's approach to implementing the conclusions of its 17th congress and about the preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress. They assessed positively the results of cooperation between the two parties and states in all spheres, discussed opportunities for furthering this cooperation in every way in the spirit of the traditional bonds of friendship between the peoples of both countries and stressed the importance of this cooperation for the successful development of the CSSR and Poland and for promoting the coordination of the foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community.

Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski paid great attention to CSSR-Polish economic relations. They praised the progress achieved in recent years in expanding bilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation, in increased trade exchange and in cooperation in a number of industrial sectors. They noted that the results of the coordination of the national economic plans for the period 1986-90 created the conditions for developing higher forms of mutual economic cooperation, for speeding up socio-economic development and for promoting the policy of intensification of the national economy in the two countries.

They expressed their interest in further enhancing mutual cooperation in the political, economic and cultural sphere, and in other sectors. Both officials attach great importance to strengthening contacts between the CPCZ and the PZPR on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. These relations are the source of important inspiration for the further development of all-round relations between the two states and nations.

Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski exchanged views on current problems of the present international situation. They stressed that the tension in the world is caused by the aggressive policy of imperialism. They confirmed their full support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which express the common interests and efforts of the socialist countries to preseve peace and avert the threat of nuclear war and to achieve a return to normalization in international relations.

The meeting between the highest representatives of the CSSR and Poland took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. A total identity of views was expressed on the matters discussed, as was the political will of both sides to raise the intensity and effectiveness of mutual relations in all spheres. Parallel with the talks between Comrades Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski, talks took place between CSSR Deputy Premiers Svatopluk Potac and Jaromir Obzina, and Poland's Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Zbigniew Szalajda.

This afternoon, a final meeting took place between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, in the presence of the members of the CSSR delegation and other Polish party and government officials.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski signed in Warsaw today a long-term program of development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and Poland up to the year 2000.

The document maps out the main aims and directions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. It emphasizes in particular scientific and technical cooperation, reinforcement of other forms of mutual cooperation, especially production cooperation and specialization in selected spheres of the national economy of the two states and the application of higher forms including research, development and production, including the creation of economic prerequisites for founding new enterprises and associations. The program sees as the main sphere of economic co-operation the engineering and electrical engineering industry. It directs scientific and technical cooperation toward the application of technology, progressive design of products and methodology in electrical engineering and microelectronics, the development of machining centers, robots and manipulators for various types of operations, new generations of products of chemistry, mining machinery, and other equipment. Extensive cooperation will continue in the production of a unified series of heavy tractors, in agriculture, the car manufacturing industry and other spheres.

The long-term program of development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and Poland is based on the main guidelines of socialist economic integraton and the targets and the intentions of the comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Up to the Year 2000.

Jaruzelski Hosts Luncheon

LD272209 Prague CTK in English 2052 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Warsaw May 27 (CTK correspondent) -- First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party and Chairman of the State Council Wojciech Jaruzelski gave a luncheon here today in honour of visiting general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president, Gustav Husak. The two representatives in their addresses highly appreciated today's talks which confirmed identity of views and resolution of both sides to continue intensive development of bilateral relations. They expresses the conviction that a consistent implementation of the long-term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between Czechoslovakia and Poland Till the Year 2000 signed today will be a significant contribution to the speeding up of the two countries' social economic development, to the strengthening of unity of the socialist community, and to the joint struggle of socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union for averting the war danger and safeguarding peace.

Husak Departs

LD272152 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 27: General secretary of the CPCZ CC, Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak stayed on a friendly working visit to Poland on May 27 at the invitation of the PUWP CC first secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

At Warsaw's Okecie Airport, bedecked with national colours of the two countries, the guest was welcomed by Wojciech Jaruzelski. Present were Zbigniew Messner, Josef Czryrek, Marian Orzechowski, Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Zbigniew Szaladjda.

A meeting of Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak took place in the afternoon in an ancient palace at Otwock outside Warsaw. The talk lasted longer than the time preliminarily fixed for it. The course and content of the talk is stated in a joint communique.

Next, Polish-Czechoslovak plenary talks were held under the chairmanship of Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak. After their conclusion the two leaders signed a long-term Programme on Economic and Scientific Cooperation Between Poland and Czechosloviakia Up to the Year 2000.

In the evening Gustav Husak left Warsaw bidden farewell by Wojciech Jaruzelski and other members of Poland's supreme authorities.

PRC COOPERATION COMMITTEE ENDS SESSION 10 MAY

AU201110 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 May 86 p 2

[Text] A year ago in Beijing the Sino-Polish Committee for Economic, Trade, and Scientific and Technological Cooperation commenced its activities. The second session of the committee took place in Warsaw from 4 to 10 May and ended with the signing of a joint protocol. The implementation of decisions taken by the committee in 1985 was assessed. The joint assessment is positive. It was stated that the two Ministries of Foreign Trade conducted successful talks on the subject of a long-term trade agreement for the years 1986-90. The signing of this agreement has created good foundations for the development of bilateral trade relations. The long-term agreement is already being realized. With the trade protocol for 1986 it was agreed that the value of Sino-Polish trade would attain a level of 1.5 billion Swiss francs. Compared to the protocol for 1985, this signifies an increase of about 20 percent. Satisfaction was expressed with the growth in trade last year. Among the items that Poland imports from the PRC are rice, tea, corn, soya, untreated hides, cotton, cotton garments and fabrics, rubber and fabric shoes, non-ferrous metals, semi-finished goods, and pharmaceutical raw materials. Polish exports to the PRC will comprise machines and equipment -- especially for the needs of the country's coal mining industry -- automobiles and trucks; construction industry machinery; metallurgical products; and other goods.

Between the first and second committee sessions the ministries of both countries exchanged many proposals concerning economic cooperation, especially industrial cooperation. It was decided to continue with cooperation in areas outlined during the Peking session and to embark on cooperation in new areas; in areas such as mining, energy and electrical engineering in particular. The committee judged the results of the 18th session of the Sino-Polish Commission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation positively. It was stressed that the program for PPR-PRC scientifiec and technological cooperation during the years 1986-90 will encourage the development of cooperation this field. The work of the committee was directed by Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and engineering, and Yu Hongen, minister of coal mining, who are the committee chairmen.

Talks were held between Yu Hongen and Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, on the current state of economic cooperation and prospects for its development. It was stressed that cooperation was good in the mining of coal. During a meeting with Wladyslaw Gwiazda activities connected with the implementation of the long-term agreement on trade were discussed. PRC Ambassador Wang Jinqing took part in both meeting.

The Chinese delegation visited a number of industrial enterprises. Among those they visited were the automobile plant in Zeranie, the "Oswiecim" chemical plant, and the metallurgical combine at Nowa Huta.

CEAUSESCU MEETS MARAMURES COUNTY RCP BUREAU

AU220849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0824 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRESS 22/5/86 -- On Wednesday in the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu met with the members of the bureau of the Maramures County Committee of the RCP. During the interview an analysis was made of the way in which action is taken to implement the resolutions of the thirteenth party congress, and fulfill the targets under the state plan for this year and for the entire five-year period, under the programmes for that county's economic and social development. The first secretary of the party county committee, other members of the bureau reported on the work of party bodies and organizations in the county for the management and organization of the activities aimed at fulfilling and overfulfilling all production plan indicators in industry and agriculture, at increasing the efficiency of the economic activity as a whole. In agriculture, special attention is being paid to the increase of livestock, the application of the land improvement programme and the efficient use of the arable area.

They also reported on the application of legal provisions concerning rural urban planning in Maramures County, as well as on concerns for a proper organization, management and administration of its towns and villages.

Taking the floor, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that in the first few months of the ongoing year a number of measures had been adopted for a better organization of activities in industry, measures which are being applied in all counties, Maramures included. The party general secretary requested that the programmes for an improved organization of production and work in the industrial units of the county should be reviewed to provide for a corresponding rise in production, productivity and economic efficiency. Referring to the agriculture of Maramures, the party general secretary stressed that the county should ensure a fast-pace growth of zootechny and the rise in the head of cattle and sheep in particular, as it boasts most favourable conditions for animal breeding.

During the meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu called attention to the way in which party bodies and people's councils in towns and villages deal with the application of legal regulations and the resolution to the people's councils' congress concerning physical planning.

FURTHER ON CEAUSESU'S VISIT TO SALAJ COUNTY

Talks With RCP Leaders

AU230903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0831 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/5/86 -- On a working visit to Salaj County President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu met on May 22 in the evening with members of the bureau of the Salaj County Committee of the RCP. A wide range of problems were surveyed with party decisions, the recommendations and orientations Nicolae Ceausescu made during the previous visit to Salaj as a starting point. The first secretary of the county party committee, other members of the county committee bureau reported to the general secretary, critically and self-critically, how the party body works for the fulfillment of the plan tasks for this year and the entire five-year period, for the attainment of the targets set by the Thirteenth RCP Congress, as well as the good results scored in industry, agriculture, town management, in other domains.

The party general secretary assessed in the positive the achievements scored [illegible] stressing once [illegible] consideration of the possibilities of the county [illegible] actions should [illegible] for the fulfillment of all the plan tasks. [illegible] necessary, [illegible] Nicolae Ceausescu showed to ensure a better [illegible] production units, a sustained industrial production growth rate, the improvement of the quality and performance of products.

As for agriculture, Nicolae Ceausescu showed that effective measures must be taken for a better use of the agricultural area, improved structure of crops, their rational distribution in the plain and hilly areas. Cereals should be grown on better land which should be better tilled so that bigger crops be yielded. Potato, sugar beet, vegetable growing should be expanded as the county boasts appropriate conditions. Firmer action must be taken to develop animal breeding, to increase the number of cattle and sheep.

In conclusion the RCP general secretary asked the bureau of the county party committee to more firmly and efficiently appeal legal regulations, the resolutions of the Congress of People's Councils regarding urban and rural planning. Planning alone can provide all localities with the necessary learning health and cultural units, with electricity.

Speaks at Zalau Rally

AU231206 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0810 GMT 23 May 86

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at a rally in Zalau Municipality during his working visit to Salaj County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrads: I would like to begin by extending, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government, and on my own behalf, warm revolutionary greetings to you, to all residents in Zalau Municipality and Salaj County, together with best wishes. [cheers, chants]

The working visit we are paying to Salaj County, too, gives us the opportunity to note with much satisfaction the enthusiasm and self-denial with which the working people in Salaj as well as all the working people in our homeland have started to fulfil the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress which mark a new stage in Romania's socioeconomic development. [cheers, chants]

We have visited various industrial units and an agricultural cooperative and we were shown a small exhibition on agricultural activity. Generally, we gathered good impressions about all we had seen during that visit. Indeed, the working people in industry started the first year of the new 5-year plan with good results and achieved the production of the first 4 months with a certain surplus, thus ensuring the possibility of commendably fulfilling, with a more important surplus, the plan for this year and thus set a lasting basis for fulfilling the overall 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

Salaj County is among those counties which have developed strongly since the territorial-administrative reorganization in 1967-68. You, inhabitants of these places, remember how Zalau and other localities looked and what kind of industry used to be in Zalau. Today, Zalau is indeed a modern town, a result of the socialist construction. [cheers, chants]

All the basic units in Zalau and Salaj have been set up during the past 20 years and Zalau units have equipment of a high technological level, which makes it possible to achieve a production that is at the level of the best similar products internationally.

Indeed, one can state without fear of being mistaken, on the basis of realities and facts, that only socialism can in a short period of time change a locality and raise it and the people to new levels of live, of culture, and civilization. [cheers, chants]

Deep revolutionary changes have taken place throughout the country, important industrial platforms and towns and villages have developed, but within this framework -- I repeat again -- Zalau is an example of what can be achieved in a short time when working people and others are masters of their own destiny and build life according to their own wishes. [cheers, chants] For fulfilling the plan provisions for the first 4 months and for the general development of Zalau and Salaj, I would like to convey to you, to all inhabitants, warmest congratulations, and I wish you new successes in all your activity! [cheers, chants]

Likewise, I would like from Zalau, from this great mass rally, to convey warmest congratulations to all working people in our country who have attained important successes in the first 4 months of this year and of the new 5-year plan period, and I would like to see them to do everything possible to conclude this year with even better results and set a lasting basis for fulfilling the 5-year plan, which will lead to raising our homeland to new peaks of progress and civilization and to the material and cultural well-being of all our nation. [cheers,, chants]

Dear comrades: As is well known, the 13th RCP Congress established as the fundamental goal Romania's transition from a developing country to the stage of an average developed country by the nineties, and by the year 2000 the implementation of the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the creation of appropriate conditions for the country's advance towards communism and the assertion during this period of the communist principles of work and life in all areas. [cheers, chants]

We have great future prospects and programs, which are up to our people's capability and creative energy. Everything we have achieved in the years of socialism demonstrates that it is within our power to fulfill these programs under the leadership of our glorious party, which in the past 65 years has done everything to elevate Romania to a new level of life and strengthen the country's independence and sovereignty, and will continue to do everything for the victory of communism and the well-being of all our nation. [cheers, chants]

The implementation of these objectives requires stricter and firmer activity in a revolutionary spirit in order to pass to the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and the other sectors of activity and to the implementation of the scientific-technological revolution and the new agrarian revolution, which will ensure that the Romanian economy and society generally rises to a new stage of development. Within this framework, an important role is played by science, education, culture, and the activity of shaping the new man, conscious builder of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

During the meeting we held with the county party committee we talked about various issues connected with perfecting and unflinchingly implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the decisions of the RCP Central Committee, and the laws of the country. Still, there are many things to be done. I do not want -- not in Zalau either -- to dwell on the negative aspects and shortfalls. I hope that the Salaj party organization and the Communists and all the working people, the managerial collectives in units, general meetings in industry and agriculture and the other sectors will understand that by not formulating criticism about the negative aspects that persist, I start from the fact that I have every confidence that the Communists, in their activity, in full unity with all the working people will do all they can to overcome the existing shortfalls and comendably implement the objectives of developing industry, agriculture, and other areas in Salaj and Zalau. [cheers, chants]

The new scientific-technological revolution requires better organization of the activity in enterprises and the maximum utilization of equipment and production capacities. It requires better utilization of cadres and experts, and that their level of knowledge be raised as a major condition for implementing the scientific-technological revolution. Man is the one who must carry out this revolution. He must acquire the latest knowledge and continuously raise the level of his professional, scientific, and cultural knowledge. [cheers, chants]

The scientific-technological revolution requires the continuous improvement of the quality and technical level of products, so that Romanian products, including the products from Zalau and Salaj, are competitive internationally with similar products. It is even possible that some products, compared to others, can say: "Look, the workers from Zalau manufactured me better than you, and the Zalau workers are capable of manufacturing products at the highest international level." I believe it is possible to achieve this. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to take firm action to reduce consumption and material and energy consumption and to increase economic profitability and efficiency. Only this way will we be able to ensure the more marked increase of the national income, and will we have the necessary means to continuously develop our homeland and continuously elevate the material and cultural standard of living, the supreme goal of party policy, the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in our homeland. [cheers, chants]

We must more markedly develop production earmarked for export. We must expand international economic exchanges and production sharing, this being a requirement for the appropriate activity in all areas and for our country's participation in the exchange of material and cultural values, and in the equal cooperation and collaboration with all the nations of the world. [cheers, chants]

In agriculture, the new agrarian revolution requires a better utilization of the land stock. We must implement programs for land improvement and increasing the production capability of the soil. On this basis we can achieve a great increase of the agricultural, animal and vegtable, yields. Salaj County has the necessary conditions, in the vegetable yield, but mainly in animal breeding and in the fields of cattle and sheep raising, to attain much better results than it has done so far. Everything possible must be done so that this 5-year plan should mark, in Salaj too, a radical improvement and a great increase in agricultural output. Thus, Salaj County's development must be ensured not only from an industrial point of view but in agriculture too, and it must be raised to the level of the counties which attained the best results. I believe that such possibilities exist both in agriculture and in industry, and I believe that the party organization and the agricultural working people will most resolutely act to attain this goal. [cheers, chants]

As I have already mentioned, Zalau has become a modern town which ensures the best conditions of life for all the working people. There are some shortcomings in planning, but positive steps are being made. Nevertheless, we must ensure better planning and the development of the other towns, mainly the communes and villages because only through good organization and planning of localities, together with the development of production, can we ensure the conditions needed to bring the level of the villages closer to towns and raise the general material and cultural standard of living in villages to the level existing in towns. Thus we raise general standard of living and advance on the road of achieving a united working people, which is building communism on Romanian soil in close unity. [cheers, chants]

We discussed all these issues in the meeting with the county party leadership. I hope that during this 5-year plan period, Salaj will attain important achievements in this field too.

Once again, I wish to express my belief that the working people in Zalau and Salaj will most resolutely act to exploit the great possibilities in industry, agriculture, education, and all the other sectors of activity, and will do their utmost to conclude this year and the overall 5-year with ever better results and will ensure in 1990 an industrial production of at least 80,000 lei per capita in Salaj. This means the achievement of an industrial production of about 22 billion lei during the 5-year period. This is absolutely possible when one considers what has been achieved so far and the county's current industry. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades: Placing at the center of our activity the implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions and of the party program, we are primarily fulfilling our duty to our nation, but at the same time we are also fulfilling an international duty, because the better the results a country attains in its development, the more the prestige and force of socialism increases, as well as its influence in the international situation and in the struggle for detente and peace. [cheers, chants]

The fulfillment of our plans and programs, as well as the programs of all the other countries can be attained only under the conditions of peace. Therefore, we are determined to strengthen the unity and solidarity with all people in the world, with a view to ensuring peace and equal cooperation among all the nations of the world. [cheers, chants]

In the current serious international situation there is no more important issue than to halt the arms race and impose a move toward disarmament, primarily to nuclear disarmament, and ensure the supreme right of people and nations to freedom, independence, existence, and life. [cheers, chants]

Romania actively supports the nuclear disarmament program proposed by the Soviet Union to be achieved in several stages by the year 2000. We believe that everything should be done to ensure the implementation of the first stage of this program, namely, to halt the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, followed by the elimination of all other existing weapons and of all nuclear weapons from Europe. [cheers, chants]

Life has proved that nuclear energy, once it gets out of control, does not recognize borders. It can bring about death and the destruction of many, many nations. As regards Europe, we must clearly state that there is no country which cannot be touched by the effects of nuclear energy. This is why all European peoples must do all they can to impose the elimination of nuclear weapons and to impose better and more secure measures for the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. We must do everything possible so that Europe should not be touched by the effects of nuclear radiation which, once out of control, affects the life of each nation. From Zalau, this new town, built by the working people, the free masters of their destiny, we must appeal to all European people: Let us do everything possible so that our towns and villages, our children, women, and all the citizens of our towns and villages may live in tranquillity, without the fear that they will wake up with nuclear energy and radiation surrounding them. We are responsible for our peoples and for the entire world, and we should spare no efforts and should take into consideration nothing else nor any other justification other than the life, peace, and health of each nation. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we believe that a comprehensive general disarmament program, including chemical and conventional weapons, should be formulated so that in several stages, by the year 2000, a cutback of at least 50 percent of all these weapons will be reached. Military expenditures and armed forces generally should be reduced, this being the surest way to achieve security, cooperation, and peace in Europe and throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

From Zalau, too, I would like to call on the United States and on all the other countries that possess nuclear weapons to halt nuclear tests and achieve an appropriate agreement in order to halt any tests because only in this way can mankind be protected from the effects of these tests, which, wherever they are carried out, affect the lives and health of many millions of people. [cheers, chants]

Romania speaks out most resolutely for a halt to the military conflicts in various parts of the world, and for the seeking of solutions to all problems solely through negotiations. We actively support the struggle for national liberation waged by the Namibian people, and we firmly condemn the aggressive actions against South Afria's neighbors, as well as the apartheid policy. We believe that it is high time to completely end the colonial policy and ensure the complete independence and sovereignty of each nation. [cheers, chants]

Socialist Romania is determined to more firmly strengthen its cooperation with the developing countries, with a view to eliminating underdevelopment and achieving the new international economic order, the only way to overcome the international economic crisis, to create the necessary conditions for independent development and an increase in the material and cultural well-being of each nation, as well as to strengthen each nation's independence. [cheers, chants]

Although the international situation continues to be serious and the problems of the international situation are very complex, we firmly believe that the peoples and the progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, by acting in even closer unity, can change the dangerous course of events and impose the policies of detente, cooperation, and disarmament and can ensure peace and the independent development of each nation, and the achievement of a better and more just world. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades: I would like to express once again our complete satisfaction with the impressions we gained about the results attained by the working people in their activity in Salaj County and about the enthusiasm and determination with which they act to fulfill the plan for this year and the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress. [Cheers, chants]

Primarily, we express our complete satisfaction with the new meeting with the workers, intelligentsia, men, women, youth, and children in Zalau and Salaj. We express our satisfaction with the manifestations with which we were welcomed everywhere. We see in them an expression of confidence in the policy of our Communist Party and an expression of the determination of the working people in Salaj and Zalau, as well as of all our people to unflinchingly implement the domestic and foreign policies of our party and state. [cheers, chants]

I believe that the party aktiv, the county party committee, the Communists, the managerial councils, the general meetings, and all the working people and citizens in Salaj will act with even greater determination and will do all they can so that their county will achieve ever better results in all areas by the end of this year and at the end of this 5-year-plan period, and will occupy one of the best places and if possible even place first in the competition among the counties of our homeland. They always have the possibility of attaining this goal. [cheers, chants]

I would like to extend to all of you, to all the inhabitants of this county, best wishes for ever greater successes in all fields; much health and happiness, dear comrades! [cheers, chants] [The announcer says that Nicolae Ceausescu then lifts a child in his arms.] I would like this falcon of the homeland to be seen by all the leaders in Europe and throughout the world so that they understand that children need life and peace and not nuclear weapons. On their behalf we must ensure the elimination of nuclear weapons, to save lives of children and of mankind!

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE BODY MEETING 9 MAY

AU231605 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 10 May 86 p 1

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, the meeting of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee was held on 9 May.

During the meeting the report on Measures for the Better Management of Forest Stock, Woodland Vegetation, and Mountain Pastures was examined.

The PEC approved the proposals presented and highlighted the particular importance of ensuring all the measures with a view to maintaining the integrity of the forest stock and aiding forests though the limitation of wood cutting and the extension of afforested areas. For this purpose, it is necessary to strictly observe the cutting quota, which should be integrated into the possibilities for forest regeneration to avoid denuding the soil by cutting, to promote valuable indigenous species, and to create the necessary conditions for up-to-date forest regeneration and thus ensure the appropriate fulfillment of the established program up to 1990.

The PEC recommended that economic measures should be taken to reduce, in the shortest possible time, the amount of dells and other excessively degraded, subsiding soil that is unsuitable for agriculture by means of afforestation. Likewise, more decisive actions were recommended to substantially increase the green mass on mountain pastures.

The PEC reasserted the need to increase the contribution of specialized scientific research to developing the forest stock, particularly by promoting the afforestation of economically valuable indigenous leafy and resinous species.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu RCP secretary general stressed the particular importance of implementing, under the most appropriate conditions, the afforestation and forest stock preservation plan, and requested the Ministry of Silvicultue and other relevant bodies, including the forestry research institutes, to ensure the norm-setting and to observe strictly the density of trees per hectare, so that afforested areas should be utilized most rationally to provide a greater quantity of wood stock.

Starting from the need to uniformly apply the measures for the better management of the forest stock, the PEC approved the proposals on transferring to the Ministry of Siliviculture the administration of the forests now being administered by the People's Councils and by some state and cooperative agricultural enterprises, and of the belts to shelter farmlands and communiation routes.

Furthermore, the PEC discussed the report on the State of Health of the Population. It was stressed that, within the general program of the country's socioeconomic development and of raising the people's level of civilication and culture and improving the standard of living of all members of society, the party and state leadership and Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally pay particular attention to ensuring the good health of the population, to protecting and consolidating the family, to rearing and educating the young generation, and to maintaining the vigor and youthfulness of the entire nation.

Important sums were allocated yearly from the state budget for the expansion and improvement of the network for health protection units; for training and specializing cadres; for continuously improving the provision of medical equipment, therapeutical, and prophylatic means; and for utilizing the natural factors of rest and rehabilitation for the working people's health.

For this purpose, a unitary legislative framework was established and applied, and normative acts were adopted, acts which base the entire medical-sanitary activity on new principles, in accordance with the requirements of the party and state leadership regarding this important field of activity. As a result of this intensive and comprehensive concern, Romania today is among the countries that ensure a good supply of hospital beds and a good number of physicians.

The PEC appreciated the efforts made so far and stressed that the achievements regarding the state of health and demographic phenomena are still not up to the concern of our party and state and to the conditions created. Starting from this situation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, asked the Higher Health Council, which as a body is responsible for applying the party policy in the field of public health, to analyze thoroughly the causes which led to the shortcomings apparent in this sector. He particularly requested that decisive measures should be taken to continuously raise the training level of medical cadres, primarily those working in the field of general medicine, and to promote more firmly the prophylatic measures to prevent and combat diseases. Likewise, he requested that more decisive measures should be taken to eliminate and to continuously reduce smoking and alcohol consumption as habits harmful to health. At the same time, he recommended that the legal provisions regarding increasing the birthrate, prohibiting the interruption of a pregancy, and the people's demographic growth should be strictly applied.

Stressing the great responsibility that devolves upon the Higher Health Council, the Ministry of Health, and the county health directorates for ensuring the good health of the population, the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked them to continuously improve their entire activity and to cooperate directly, constantly, and efficiently with the other departments and mass and civic bodies in order to intensify educational activity for people's health, and to show initiative and great professional and civic responsibility in solving all problems emerging from practicing the noble task of preserving and improving the people's health.

Furthermore, the PEC examined the Report on the Activity Carried Out in 1985 for the Application of the Law on Property Control. It was assessed that in 1985 more consistent measures were taken to protect and ensure the integrity of the socialist property of the entire nation and to detect and stop acts that harm the civic and people's wealth. In accordance with the laws in force, increasingly resolute actions were taken against tendencies toward becoming rich and acquiring income without work, against profiteers, corrupt elements, and all those who, through their antisocial deeds, try to hit at the interests of our socialist society. The PEC endorsed the report presented and asked the ministries, the relevant state central bodies, and the mass civic bodies to fulfill commendably the highly responsible duties devolving upon them in accordance with the law on the control of the origin of individual person's goods and to apply firmly the legal provision against those who are found guilty of such antisocial actions, and to completely recover all the damage caused to society and to the people's civic wealth.

In addition, the PEC examined and endorsed the Plan on Measures Regarding the 600th Anniversary of the Accession to the Throne of Prince Mircea the Great.

Within the meeting, the Plan on Measures for the Celebration of 2,500 Years Since the First Fights of the Geto-Dacian People for Freedom and Independence was also endorsed.

The PEC also solved some current issues of party and state activity.

BELOVSKI SUMMARIZES DEBATE ON LCY DRAFT REPORT

LD241351 Belgarde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0034 GMT 24 May 86

["Dimce Belovski Speech at LCY Central Commission Session: -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- The draft report on the activities of the LCY and the work of the LCY Central Committee in the past 4 years has been given a positive assessment in the public debate on the documents for the 13th Congress, said Dimce Belovski.

From the collective information we have received from the LC's of the republics and provinces it is clear that the draft report is seen as a document which gives a complete review of the activities of the LCY in the intercongress period. The report is seen to a greater or lesser extent as a realistic and critical document which provides a basis for considering the causes of the difficulties and assessing the consequences of the unfavorable trends facing society and the community.

The basic demands expressed by the membership in the debate on the draft report relate to the strengthening of ideological and action unity in the LCY as an essential condition and guarantee for the continued preservation and development of the gains of the revolution and of socialist self-management.

The debate confirmed the view that the past 4-year period has been one of the most complex in the development of the LCY, our federative community and socialist self-managing society.

Communists have supported the main assessments presented in the report -- that the severity of the economic crisis and the profoundity of the structural disturbances in production, distribution and in the market, are far greater than was supposed at the time of the 12th congress.

The membership and basic organizations support the view that in the past 4 years the LCY has opened up the process of the intensive involvement of the working class, working people and citizens and all socialist subjective forces in overcoming the economic crisis and creating conditions for stable material development, for the further development of socialist self-management and the strengthening of the position and role of the working man in decision-making on income and the means of social production, for the strengthening of the Yugoslav Federation as an equitable community of nations and nationalities.

In the debate the view put forward in the reporc also prevailed, that the LCY, despite all the difficulties, hesitation, (? inability) and inconsistencies, has had the strength to form united views on most important ideopolitical questions of the development of the socioeconomic and political system, although, Belovski said, there is not enough determination to put these stands into effect, and there is also indecision, opportunism and resistance even with in the leading forces.

The debate welcomed the increased activity and initiatives of the LCY Central Committee, particularly in the direction of consolidating and strengthening unity in the LCY and in society.

The practice of formulating stasnds in a democratic and critical atmosphere, through dialogue and polemics, has been accepted as a new and positive orientation in our work.

It is noticeable that the attitude of the LC leaderships of the republics and provinces toward unanimously established tasks has altered, and they have to a greater extent become responsible for the creation and implementation of LCY policies. This does not mean of course, Belovski noted, that all the important problems in the functioning of the principle of democratic centralism in the LCY have been overcome. The membership has also positively assessed the greater orientation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium toward the Central Committee and the implementation of tasks and decisions, while supporting as well the critical assessment of its work which is presented in the report.

On the whole, he assessed, the debates was well-organized

There were of course environments in which a formalistic approach was taken to the debate, and there were also LC organizations which did not organize a debate.

However this debate, with all the limitations which was bound to have because of the volume of the material which we sent to the membership, once again confirms the trust which the membership and working people have in the LC and its role as the revolutionary vanguard. It particularly stressed the demand for greater unity in the LCY for more decisive changes in everything which self-managing practice has confirmed as being not valid, essential and acceptable, for developing the more effective, more influential and more authoritative role of the LCY Central Committee, and for more specifically posing the question of responsibility for omissions, weaknesses, and errors.

The membership has insisted that in future documents should be shorter and more substantial. It was stressed in several organizations also that the resolutions should not repeat the assessments in the report, which suggests that a greater degree of coordination and cooperation in drafting the congress documents should be achieved.

It should be borne in mind, Belovski noted, that the report puts forward many clear and concrete answers to the questons which have remained open in the last 4 years, as the LC as a collective thinker, and in the present constellation of social forces, is able to offer. There remains the dilemma of whether we as the LCY have been sufficiently able and clever to offer the best and definitive answers to all quesions, or whether we have left things unsaid and been insufficiently decisive in areas where our activities and contribution should have been felt more strongly.

Kucan Delivers Report

LD241403 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1022 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- Today's session of the LCY Central Committee formally closes the broad all-party discussion on draft congress documents Its aim was to carry out a critical test of fundamental orientations, assessments, and attitudes contained in draft resolutions and to assess whether the foundations of the future party action are reliable, clear, encouraging, and mobilizing to the extent that they can provide a stimulus for communists and other working people for initiating an action which aims to overcome the crisis, but also to realize the idea of socialist self-management, and its permanent and vigorous development, said Milan Kucan, explaining the draft amendments and addenda to congress resolutions.

The discussion sealed not only the ideological and political profile of future action, but also its further fate, class character, and the essence of social relations and society in general, providing that, of course, we have enough strength after the congress to transfer these orientations by our own creative work into concrete self-managing economic, political, and other activities. According to the outcome and requirements of the discussion, the crisis cannot be overcome nor can socialist self-management be further developed unless we eliminate from the economic and political system those foundations on which etatist relations in production, especially expanded and social reproduction, are now successfully based. Such an approach was fully supported, Kucan said, by both the congresses and the conference of the LC's in the republics and provinces and the Yugoslav People's Army. Regardless of differences concerning some conrete questions, this is the guarantee that the 13th congress will be united with regard to the fundamental strategic orientations and guidelines for the actions and goals that we will continue to support in the future.

Almost the entire LC membership, that is the majority of organizations and leaderships, took part in the discussion. It is in fact the continuation of the discussion on the conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. It is proof that members of our organization do not only wish to reaffirm these as the established policy, but want these conclusions to take an active part in the conception and development of this policy. The discussion is also the expression of great interest and concern for the further fate and idea of socialist self-management and the development of Yugoslav socialist self-managing multinational federative community. This, Kucan said, is how one should understand numerous demands for greater unity of the LC and a much greater responsibility for the realization of the orientations established. We have been asked to look ahead and devote ourselves to development issues and the concretization of strategic orientations, and to be less preoccupied with the past.

Support was given to the orientation and political philosophy of the documents proposed in the public discussion because, taken as a whole, they are in keeping with our fundamental orientation whereby the ideological and social foundations of the system should not be changed, as they express the continuity of the revolution. They are also in line with our orientation whereby the system of socialist self-management can have a historic justification only if it reaffirms itself as an economically effective system.

The discussion participants demanded that our system develop in the direction that will ensure that it is economically effective, politically democratic, and capable of providing social security to working people and the working class. Such is the case with the proposed documents. No other concepts and options were accepted during the discussion, though these will continue to exist. In keeping with such support to the fundamental orientation of the proposed documents, numerous requests and proposals were voiced in order to formulate these orientations even more clearly in concrete stands, so that in realizing them there can be fewer reasons for various interpretations that could lead to a futile discussion on reports and formulations intead of agreements.

The greatest attention in the discussion was devoted to questions of material and technological development and the realization of the socialist principle of distribution according to the results of labor. It was requested that the 13th LCY Congress not be a congress of the continuity of our weaknesses, inconsistencies, hesitations, and opportunism, but a congress of changes which aim to realize the continuity of our strategic orientation.

There were various views and orientations in the disucssion, but this time they were far less pronounced than, for instance, in the public disucssion regarding the critical analysis or the 13th LCY Central Committee session. We must have neither ambitions nor illusions, Kucan stressed, so that we can eliminated these differences through congress resolutions or the congress itself. We will continue to live with them but we therefore must create a clear ideopolitical platform at the congress that will overcome the differences, create and renew the unity of our ranks, and carry out the differentiation and renewal of our membership.

BUDIMIR VUKASINOVIC DISCUSSES LCY STATUTE

LD241415 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0541 GMt 24 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- The view is unanimous that we have had an exceptionally rich public debate on the draft changes and amendments to the LCY Statute. It is estimated that by the end of April the debate had been conducted in about 80 percent of basic LC organizations. In addition a large number of scientific seminars, roundtable meetings, study debates and other forms of exchanges of views on the proposed changes have been organized.

In many of its characteristics, the sphere of questions raised, the degree of criticism and ideopolitical emphasis, it was in effect a continuation of the debate held on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, Budimir Vukasinovic stressed.

The widespread interest expressed in changes to the LCY Statute has confirmed once again that organizational and methodological questions in the LC are both ideological and critical -- that is that these are questions of the greatest social importance.

On the whole the public debate supported the proposed solutions. It was assessed that the proposed changes considerably improved the prerequisites for strengthening the unity of the LCY, for the further democratization of relations and the strengthening of the action capability and efficiency of the LC. Positive assessment was given to the fact that the text proposed is shorter than the present statute. At the same time, Vukasinovic said, there is insistence on the fact that all essential questions relating to the realization of the ideo-political and creative role of the LCY in the system of socialist self-management and self-managing democracy should be controlled in the LCY Statute.

The call has been made with particular ideological and political force for the consistent development of those principles and solutions in the LCY Statute which establish the character of the LCY as a unified organization of the working class of Yugoslavia. There is a demand that certain statutory solutions should be more clearly formulated to avoid giving occasion for ambiguous interpretation of the character of the LCY as a unified orginization and opening up room for tendencies toward federalization and turning the CLY into a kind of coalition.

There were also several calls for the terms "autonomy" and "independent" to be made clearer in defining the LCs of the republics and provinces. There are those who think that we should speak of an equal LC, and not independent, within the LCY.

In this sense, this demand is complemented by the call for the provision in the definition of the LC's of the republics and provinces, according to which they independently formulate and establish their policy, to be omitted, and for there only to be an expression of the fact that they consistently implement the policies of the LCY in their own conditions and specific features. In addition to this there were also comments about the definition of the LC's of the republics and provinces as unified organizations within the unified LCY.

In the public debate there were however very sporadic views put forward which in their substance differ from the basic ideological and political points of departure of the LCY. One of these is the call for a monolithic LCY in the old sense of the word, which would be a kind of social superstructue or command center with a developed subordination of the leadership, organizations and membership and transmission relations with the other socialist subjective forces. This is reflected, finally, in the demand for some degree of termination of the subjectivity of the republican and provincial LCs.

Apart from this there were no demands for the return of the party to former positions, methods and ways of realizing the role of the LC as the leading force. On the contrary, Vukasinovic said, the discussion insisted strongly on the further democratization of relations in the LCY. There is a call for the basic LC organization to take initiatives, to be open and critically orientated, to constantly be at the center of events and to develop and support various forms of ideopolitical activity. In this debate, as in the documents of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, cadre policy was the focal point, both in the number of suggestions and in the keenness of the criticism of the practice and method of cadre solutions. The limitation of the professional performance of political functions in the LC to two mandate periods at the most is called for. There is a demand for the statute to establish the obligation of envisaging a greater number of candidates than the number to be elected for all organs. Arguments for this are supported by the facts that in environments where more candidates are proposed, the established criteria of the cadre policy have not been upset, but rather in some situations they have been improved, and the authority of the elected organs has therefore been significantly increased.

There is also a call for the titles of positions in the LCY to be standardized, that is for the republican LC and the provincial LC to elect presidents and secretaries of the presidium.

The demand has been stressed very many times for a unified membership fee. Considering the complexity of this matter, the commissions could not accept this demand, but they are also not suggesting that it should be rejected. We consider that the most suitable solution proposed is for the bases and criteria for the membership fee to be determined by the LCY Central Committee, which will require that the other solutions are found in cooperation with the central committees and provincial committees, Budimir Vukasinovic said.

CROATIAN SAWP ELECTS ASSEMBLY, LEADERS

AU270842 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10-11 May 86 p 6

["G.G." report]

[Text] Zagreb, 9 May -- The holding of the constituent session today started the new delegates' term of office in the highest body of the Croatian Assembly.

At the same time the fourth round of the delegates' elections has ended in this republic. For most posts there were more candidates proposed than were actually needed, which shows a consistent respect for the criteria of the cadre policy.

The session began with the opening of separate sessions of all three chambers which, after a formal statement by the delegates, elected their respective presidents and vice presidents. Milan Janus was elected president and Franjo Kiseljak vice president of the Chamber of Associated Labor. Mirko Setina was elected president and Marko Gregurin vice president of the Chamber of Municipalities. Zvonimir Novak was elected pesident and Bozena Hrvoje vice president of the Sociopolitical Chamber.

After this, at the joint session of all three chambers, the delegates elected Andjelko Runjic as president and Vojislav Vuckovic and Mato Crkvenac as vice president of the Croatian Assembly.

After a secret ballot the following were elected to the SR of Croatia Presidency: Vlado Dobec, Mato Grbac, Mirko Knezevic, Tomislav Kovac, Ivo Latin, Ante Markovic, Olga Milicic-Arslanagic, and Mirko Sinobad. By public vote, the delegates of all three chambers elected Ante Markovic as president of the SR of Croatia Presidency.

As a result of voting, Ante Mikovic is the new president of the Croatian Assembly's Executive Council.

The following were proposed as members of the delegation to the SRFY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces: Luka Brocilo, Vlasta Cazin, Franjo Cipris, Stanko Golik, Ivica Grubisic, Stevan Krispal, Andjelko Kruzicevic, Stanko Kuftic, Djenio Radic, Drago Susec, Mirko Skakic, and Ivo Vrandeic.

Candidacy Controversy

AU211420 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 May 86 P 2

[S. Vranic article "Labels With Dried Glue"]

[Text] After the last sesssion of the LC Central Committee of Croatia, which established lists of candidates for members of LCY and Croatian LC organs, the public was told, among other things, that Milutin Baltic tried to contest the candidancy of Dr Dusan Calic for membership of the future LC Central Committee of Croatia.

At the said session, let us briefly recall, Baltic listed three reasons, in his opinion, Calic could not be a candidate. He alleged that Calic had publicly supported the views of Dr Branko Horvat [Yugoslav economist], which are contrary to the LCY line, that as a member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts he had, failed to oppose some unacceptable stands of some members of the academy, and, finally, that at one time, he had spoken against Tito and in favor of Aleksandar Rankovic.

The Central Committee, however, failed to accept Baltic's arguments. Moreover, there was a certain odium, and also astonishment at the way in which the candidacy of a respectable academician and scientist, a member of the Council of the Federation was disputed, and this astonishment permeated the speeches of several members of the Croatian LC Central Committee. And, as is known, the Central Committee decided that Calic remain on the list of candidates, but at the same time obliged the Presidium to examine the whole case. A report on this was submitted at the last session of the Croatian LC Central Committee.

After talking with Calic and Baltic, the Presidium -- according to the report Mika Spiljak presented to members of the Croatian LC Central Committee -- arrived at the conclusion that there is no foundation for disputing Dr Calic's candidacy in any way. As for the first remark pertaining to the alleged support of Dr Horvat's views -- Spiljak stressed -- Calic pointed out his scientific works in which he opposed Horvat's views, as well as his public speech before a meeting of 300 economists. As for the second remark, which also is not true, it was said that as an associate member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Calic cannot be responsible for individual extremist and unacceptable views, and by the way, Calic stressed that there were no such views and activities in the academy department in which he is active. Moreover, as a member of the respective Committee for Marking Jasenovac [Ustasha concentration camp Calic opposed some unacceptable attempts to impose certain desputabe political stands.

And finally, as concerns the last remark -- which is actually the more serious one -- about alleged support for Rankovic, what is involved, Spiljak explained, is that Dr Calic, as ambassador in Budapest, during the visit of a delegation from our country which attended the 20th anniversary of liberation of Hungary, allegedly drank the health of "future president Rankovic." There is no proof of this, Spiljak emphasized. Moreover, there is a statement by Bunko Sekulic who headed the delegation, that he has never -- so not in Budapest on that occasion either -- heard either this or anything similar.

In reply to this Baltic said that he did not have any kind of documents about it, but that there was talk about Calic's alleged statement among cadres, and that he (Baltic) had not kept silent about it, but presented it to a trade union aktiv in 1973.

After all this, the Central Committee accepted the Presidium's report, by which it was once again confirmed that Dr Dusan Calic shall remain on the list of candidates for membership of the Croatian LC Central committee. One could say in the end that it has all ended well, had there not remained, after everything, a heavy and bitter taste. There remained a feeling that we still have not gone far since the time when on reached for lables and disqualifications without arguments, when a deliberate or accidental "remark" of a powerful person was sufficient to seal somebody's fate.

In the case of Dr Calic -- as Spiljak put -- that "tail" trailed for 20 years, so it is -- let us add -- completely nucear what motive "pushed" Baltic into all this, which fortunately did not last long, thanks to the principles stand of the members of the Croatian LC Central Committee. This case threatened to become more important than the countless important duties in front of us. We would like to add only one question here. What happens to those people who do not have such a brilliant "pedigree" as Calic's? What would happen with an ordinary worker if someone from a high office attached a label to him? Finally, what has remain unsaid in this entire case was how long will it be possible to disqualify people without any arguments. How long shall such cases and their perpetrators remain with consequences?

BULGARIA LAYS CLAIM ON MACEDONIA REVOLUTION

AU200820 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 86 P 6

[Text] (TANJUG) -- Official Bulgaria has recently continued stealing and thieving somebody else's values.

In the extensive writings of RABOTNICHESKO DELO and ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME the victim of this unrestrained greed is again Goce Delcev, the ideologist and organizer of the national and revolutionary movement of Macedonian people at the end of the last and the beginning of this century. At the celebrations in Blagoevgrad this tribune was again proclaimed "a courageous son of the Bulgarian people."

The entire work of Delchev, for which he has gone down in history, was firmly interlocked with Macedonia and the fate and struggle of the Macedonian people. He was one of the leading ideologists and leaders of the Macedonian revolutionary organizations who spread its influence all over Macedonia irrespective to which country individual places used to belong to at that time. He prepared his -- Macedonian -- people for political autonomy.

His only connection with Bulgaria was that he considered Pirin Macedonians, among who he worked, an integral part of all Macedonians, of all Macedonia people. As the leader of fighting units he was engaged in fighting everywhere on Macedonian soil.

The official organ of the BCP states again that the most independent person of Macedonia history fought for "the liberation of the Bulgarian lands" to "his last breath." Sofia has therefore taken advantage of the anniversary of Goce Delcev once again to proclaim all territories populated by Macedonians "Bulgarian Land" including the SR of Macedonia, for whose autonomy Delcev at that time fought and died.

Let us not just end this with the writings of these Sofia newspapers, but note that the leading personalities of the Blagoevgrad Okrug authorities and party also took party in paying tribute to Delcev at "a son of the Bulgarian people."

GREEK STATEMENT ON MACEDONIA QUESTION NOTED

LD241533 Zagreb Domestic Servie in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] A nonexistent problem should not destroy the good relations between our two countries. This, in the latest statement from an official government spokesman in Athens broadcast last night on Greek national television, is the reply to the justified Yugoslav protests, made for example at the session of the SFRY Presidency on Wednesday [21 May], against the total dismissal of the integrity and rights of the Macedonian national minority in Greece, which has become a real campaign recently on the political scene there. Such a cynical official statement does nothing to contribute to good-neighborly relations, which are without a doubt in the interests of both Greece and Yugoslavia, at least that was how it seemed after several contacts at the highest levels, of which the latest was the official and friendly visit by the Greek prime minister to Yugoslavia. Here is Lidija Klasic:

After Papandreou returned from Belgrade in January following a visit which he himself assessed as excellent, for 3 months nothing significant happened in Greek-Yugoslav relations. And then an apparently banal parliamentary debate on foreign policy in which the leader of the opposition, Mitsotalis, criticized alleged Macedonian propaganda in the United States and Australia, led the Greek Prime Minister to make the hardest and rudest attack on the integrity of the Macedonian nation minority in Greece so far. With no regard for the Yugoslav protests, and even cynically making reference to the norms of Helsinki and good-neighborly interests, Papandreou shortly afterwards repeated his views in an even stronger form with the assertion that the Macedonian question in Greece does not exist at all, and adding the advice to Belgrade that Skopje should be made to follow central policies.

He was probably taking his lead from the fact that during his visit to Yugoslavia the Macedonian question was omitted from the toasts by our premier. However, on the Yugoslav side this was not a sign of change in the principled stand which applies equally to any of our national minorities in any neighboring country, but an act of good will offered at a time when it was assessed that Yugoslav-Greek relations could develop well. But the Greek side neither understood nor accepted this gesture. It is true that the position of the Macedonians in Greece has always been an open matter in relations between the two countries. But the question is, why did Athens insist on this with such keenness at precisely this moment? With a little bit of political psychoanalysis the answer could perhaps been found in the fact that Greece is in economic difficulties and facing local elections in the near future. The previous magnet in Pasok's foreign policy -- the removal of U.S. bases in Greece -- is quietly increasingly not being resolved.

In relations with Turkey there is no shift, and on Cyprus events are not taking a turn in favor of the Greek side either. Thus, there was a need to find a new outlet. A new topic where Greece's proud foreign policy could be displayed. And since this Balkan minority syndrome had always been latently present, what could be easier than to arouse it, even if, out of the pragmatic interests of the day, it was necessary to sacrifice good relations with neighbors? Fortunately, such moves always reveal more than they conceal, and in the end usually detract more than they contribute. Thus, for example, the Greek Communist party in its latest documents mentions, albeit bashfully, the non-Greek population in Greece. However, the youth organisation of Pasok itself, at its congress in Salonica, openly refused to vote in favor of Papandreou's policy toward the Macedonian national minority. And it is certainly something that at least the young have not forgotten what Aristotle said: "I love Plato, but I love truth more.

KOSOVO SAWP OUTLINES MAIN FUTURE TASKS

AU231621 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 May 86 p 5

["S.H." Report]

[Text] Pristina, 21 May -- The most important tasks of the socialist alliance as the vanguard of organized socialist forces in the next 4-year period remain a persistent and uncompromising struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary forces, primarily against Albanian nationalists and irredentistrs, and a struggle against Serb and other forms of nationalism.

This was stated at the session of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SAWP (Hisen Prekazi was presiding) which adopted the orientational program of tasks for the next 4-year period. Particular attention in this document was paid to action for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins as well as for accomplishing the return of those who have already left Kosovo. Other important tasks include the struggle for achieving goals set by the long-term economic stabilization program, the struggle against negative elements, and the development of the assembly and delegate system in the spirit of the Critical Analysis and other documents.

The Presidium also approved the initial nominations of candidates for members of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SAWP, the candidate for president of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women, and delegates for the Federal Conference of the SAWP and of the Serbian SAWP.

MINOVIC NAMED NEW DIRECTOR OF POLITIKA

AU221033 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The Presidium of the Serbian SAWP has released from duty Aleksandar Bakocevic, director of the news organization POLITIKA, who was elected Belgrade mayor. Zivorad Minovic, POLITIKA's chief and responsible editor, has been named new director of POLITIKA.

EC EXPORT BAN AFFECTS CURRENCY EARNINGS

LD240357 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0430 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's foreign currency earnings will fall 25 million dollars short of the plan for this month due to a ban on the export of Yugoslav meat and meat products to the E.C. market.

Director-general of the Yugoslav fund for the promotion of production and marketing of livestock, meat and meat products Milan Njegomir assesses, however, that the incomprehensible step taken by the E.C. will do Yugoslavia much greater indirect damage in the long run.

If export pace is slowed down, some markets may be lost and there may be an artificial stock-piling of meat and meat products, Njegomir maintains.

The live-stock earmarked for export is growing beyond the allowed weight and it can no longer find buyers abroad.

The ban on meat and meat products exports to the market of the European twelve was due to an alleged radiation pollution of the live-stock.

KOVACEVIC PUBLISHES OVERVIEW ON FOREIGN DEBT

LD261044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0930 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Ljubljana, May 26 (TANJUG) -- The problem of Yugoslav foreign debt, in terms of its origins and consequences, is similar to those facing other major debtors among the developing countries. The undeniable fact is that debts are constantly rising and will become intolerable for the developing countries if the creditors and the international financial institutions maintain their present attitude.

These observations are set out by Yugoslav Government member Zivorad Kovacevic in an article appearing in the first issue of the biannual "Development and South-South Cooperation", published by the Ljubljana-based research centre for cooperation with developing countries.

Yugoslavia is today one of the ten most heavily indebted countries in the world, Kovacevic writes, adding that over only three years (1978, 1979 and 1980) the total sum owed by Yugoslavia doubled -- from nine billion and 540 million dollars in 1977 to 18 billion and 873 million in 1980. Since 1981 the debt has been stagnating at a level just exceeding the sum of 20 billion U.S. dollars.

A considerable number of unfavourble external and internal factors have been instrumental in the abrupt rise of the Yugoslav foreign debt, Kovacevic assesses.

The productive sector of the Yugoslav economy has been increasingly dependent on the import of raw materials and semi-manufactures, which has been causing ever greater structural disruptions. The over-valued domestic currency, too, has made imports increasingly attractive while on the other hand it has discouraged exports.

Kovacevic believes that Yugoslavia's response to the first oil shock in 1973 was inadequate -- the country did not cut back consumption of imported oil or seek to rely increasingly on domestic energy resources as a substitute for these imports. This is why Yugoslavia was hit even harder by the second oil shock in 1979, as a result of which the country in 1980 had to earmark for its oil import bill as much as one billion dollars more than a year before.

Yugoslavia's external debt has not only increased in volume, it has also changed in terms of structure and purpose, Kovacevic writes. During the 1978-1984 period, credits for the purchase of equipment grew at an annual rate of seven per cent whereas the growth rate of financial credits was as high as 147 per cent (4,284 billion U.S. dollars to 10.374 billion dollars).

Financial credits were taken for the most part to cover external and internal imbalances, service existing debt and import energy and raw mateials.

Thus, in common with many other developing countries, in a period of a very steep increase in indebtedness credits were used in Yugoslavia increasingly to finance the negative balance of international payments and internal imbalances and less and less for development, Kovacevic says.

Yugoslavia has been forced to embark upon severe belt-tightening measures with the aim improving its balance of payments as quickly as possible, Kovacevic writes.

Simultaneously with undertaking short-term interventions, aimed at eliminating the acute problems of external indebtedness, a long-term programme of economic stabilisation was launched at the initiative of the presidency of Yugoslavia that insists on prices being determined by the market, on a real exchange rate of the domestic currency and on other measures aimed to bring about economic revival.

Writing that Yugoslavia has decided to conduct talks on the refinancing of debt (in which are included the international monetary fund, 17 Western governments and the coordinating committee of 15 commercial banks), Zivorad Kovacevic stresses in the article for the publication "Development and South-South Cooperation" that the example set by Yugoslavia can be used as proof that responsibility for debts must be shared with the creditors. For the example of Yugoslavia too shows clearly that world financial capital has not shown sufficient interest in economically rational investment and projects which would guarantee economic operations resulting in profits.